The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

THE CAPITAL.

The Public Debt Reduced During April $2,965,451.

Ex-Secretary Boutwell Examined on the Sanborn Contracts.

Baxter's Forces Said to be Pillaging in Arkansas.

WASHINGTON, May 1, 1874.

The Public Debt.

The following is the public debt statement for the month just closed:

Six per cent. bonds	$1,214,234,500
Five per cent. bonds	509,802,250
Total coin bonds	$1,724,036,750
Lawful money debt	14,678,000
Matured debt	6,164,770
Legal tender notes	382,076,777
Certificates of deposit	51,860,000
Fractional currency	47,436,620
Coin certificates	33,710,860
Total without interest	$ 515,084,198
Total debt	$2,209,963,718
Total interest	37,181,584
CASH IN TREASURY.	
Coin	$ 90,301,952
Currency	5,258,074
Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposit, as provided by law	51,860,000
Total in Treasury	$ 147,420,026
Debt less cash in Treasury	$2,149,725,277
Decrease during the month	2,965,451
BONDS ISSUED TO PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANIES, INTEREST PAYABLE IN LAWFUL MONEY.	
Principal outstanding	$ 64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	1,292,470
Interest paid by United States	22,386,691
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc.	5,051,418
Balance of interest paid by the United States	17,335,273

Investigation into the Collection of Internal Revenue by Contract.

Senator Boutwell was before the Ways and Means Committee to-day and made a statement concerning his knowledge of giving contracts for the collection of internal revenue. In the course of his statement Mr. Boutwell said the preparation of the paper with reference to Kelly's contract was entrusted to the Solicitor of the Treasury, who was the law officer of the department, therefore he felt at liberty to rely on him that the papers prepared in his office were legal in form, and he believed he would not be led to sign anything that was not in accordance with law. Mr. Boutwell said he was sure the Sanborn business was never a matter of conversation between him and Secretary Richardson, and had never had any personal relations with Sanborn, only hearing of him through the Chief of the Special Agents Bureau when inquiring into the qualifications of several special agents. Sanborn had no right to claim his personal friendship and intimacy.

Mr. Boutwell said he could not recall any interview he ever had with Sanborn as to his obtaining a contract. Before Sanborn became a special agent of the Treasury Department he was not aware that he had any knowledge of him different from what he had of any other person so employed. While in the service of the Department he obtained some knowledge of Sanborn by going over the list of special agents and making inquiries of Madge concerning them. The object in going over the list was to find out the least efficient agents, so as to appoint better ones in their places. The impression he derived from such examination was that Sanborn was a good officer while he was in the Treasury Department. The fact that Sanborn had a contract was not brought to his knowledge officially or personally, nor had he officially or personally knowledge of contracts made with any body else under the law.

Having his attention called to the provision of the law referring to the compromise and settlement of cases growing out of the customs revenue, Mr. Boutwell said the construction put upon that provision when he went into the Treasury Department was that it also applied to internal revenue cases. He regarded it as a general power to be exercised by the Secretary of the Treasury as applying to all branches of the Department. The Secretary was, subject, of course, to the restrictions of law, authorized to go on and make collections in his honest discretion. It was not thought necessary to consult the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, but he considered it to be his duty to advise with the Solicitor of the Treasury before beginning suit as to the proper course to be pursued, although the Secretary was not bound by the Solicitor. It was simply impossible for the Secretary to sit in his office and advise clients what to do. He must rely on the good faith and ability of his assistants or subordinates in the office. The Secretary here Boutwell's initials.

Mr. Boutwell's attention was called to an order signed by him, and addressed to collectors and assessors, directing them to assist Sanborn in such way as he might ask in the examination of official records. Mr. Boutwell said he signed by this as legal and proper. It merely allowed him to see the records in assessors' and collectors' offices with reference to persons who have withheld taxes due to the Government, as also to field gaging after those who have already paid their taxes. Mr. Boutwell said this may have been a technical departure from the law, considering it in the light recently brought before the committee. As to the appointment of Sanborn, he supposed it was made on some recommendation. If in writing, he supposed it would be found in the Appointment Bureau or in Madge's office. His first knowledge of a contract with Sanborn was derived from Solicitor Banfield, and he had no doubt if he made any remark concerning the matter it was not unfavorable to Sanborn, and he knew of no reason why he should not be appointed.

The examination here ended.

District Investigation.

The District of Coumbia Investigating Committee to-day examined the Progress Clerk of the Board of Public Works with reference to the method of issuing and receiving materials for improvements.

Lewis Clapham, Collector of the District, named in the charges of the memorialists as one of the conspirators to obtain and control contracts, denied all knowledge of a conspiracy, and denounced the charge as a malicious slander. He read a letter to show that Gov. Shepherd severed his connection with the Portland Cement Co. and Metropolitan Paving Co. upon having appointed a member of the Board of Public Works.

Pending the examination of the witness the committee held an executive session to examine A. B. Kirtland, who was secured night before last in the Gilsey House, New York, and brought to this city in the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate last night.

Kirtland was examined in private session from 1:30 A. M. until 3 P. M. His story is substantially as follows: He admits that he received from Chittenden seventy-two thousand dollars in notes, but that he had at no time any arrangements or any negotiations with any member of the Board of Public Works; that after he received the notes he went to Colonel Moore, a business partner with Governor Shepherd, and offered him one-half of them. Moore said he did not want the notes, but if he (Kirtland) would get the notes discounted he might accept some of the money.

Witness further testified that he got the notes discounted and that he applied the full proceeds to his own benefit and did not again offer Moore any share, nor did he receive any. He was cross-examined very closely, but the above is substantially all that could be elicited from him. The witness will be examined in public session to-morrow, to afford the counsel on both sides an opportunity to cross-examine him.

Amendment to the Geneva Award Bill.

The House Judiciary Committee to-day agreed to an important amendment to the Geneva award bill, to the effect that payment will be made to mutual insurances companies for all losses sustained by the vessels for whose depredations we made a claim against Great Britain, provided every member of a mutual insurance company shall recover for any war premiums paid to such company for risks; to other words, they will be paid for all losses and not for war premiums. The amendment further provides that they shall distribute the money so paid them among their numbers who contributed to pay the losses.

Omaha Bridge.

The House Committee on Pacific Railroad Companies to-day considered their former action regarding the Omaha bridge, and concluded to report a bill providing merely that said bridge shall be operated as a continuous part of the Union Pacific Railroad, and that detailed reports of all receipts for transportation over said bridge shall be submitted to Congress semi-annually, with a view to future action on the subject of tolls. The effect of the enactment of this bill would be to put a stop to the present double transfer of freight and passengers at Council Bluffs and Omaha, but unless restrained by suits at law, the bridge company may continue to collect tolls.

The Arkansas Muddle.

The following was received to-day:

LITTLE ROCK, May 1.—To the President: H. King White, who fired on the commander of the United States troops at Little Rock, has been ordered to Pine Bluff by Baxter, and is pillaging and murdering. The State is perfectly peaceful except in Jefferson county, the scene of White's robberies and murders. I have refrained from sending out forces in order to avoid a conflict.

JAMES BROOKS,
Governor of Arkansas.

River and Harbor Appropriation.

The House Committee on Appropriations will report the river and harbor bill exactly as prepared by the Committee on Commerce. It appropriates $4,500,000.

House Currency Bill.

The Senate Finances Committee held another ... to-day on the House Currency bill, but ... conclusion on any important point.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, May 1, 1874.

SENATE.

Senator Washburn Sworn In.

Immediately after the reading of the journal the Chair laid before the Senate the credentials of Wm. B. Washburn as United States Senator from Massachusetts, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Sumner. Mr. Washburn was escorted to the Vice President's desk by his colleague (Boutwell) and the oath of office administered by Mr. Carpenter, President *pro tem.*

Relief for the Louisiana Sufferers.

Mr. MORRILL, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported favorably the House bill to enable the Secretary of War to carry out the act of April 23, 1874, to provide for the relief of persons suffering by the overflow of the Mississippi river. Passed. The bill appropriates $90,000 for that purpose.

Pittsburgh Marine Hospital.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported favorably on the bill to provide for the sale of the present United States Marine Hospital site and the purchase of a new site and the erection of a hospital thereon in the city of Pittsburgh. Placed on the calendar.

Civil Rights Bill.

The morning hour having expired, the Chair announced that the Supplemental Civil Rights bill, being unfinished business, was before the Senate, upon which the Senator from Georgia (Norwood) was entitled to the floor.

Mr. NORWOOD said he was seriously indisposed and not able to proceed. He therefore asked that the bill be laid aside informally.

Bills on the Calendar.

Mr. HAMILTON (Md.) moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of bills on the calendar.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved that the Geneva award bill be taken up, and said there had been much comment in regard to the delay on this bill.

Mr. ANTHONY suggested that two or three hours be devoted to the calendar, and the Geneva award bill might be taken up afterwards. Agreed to.

The Senate bill enabling claimants to lands within the limits of the Territory of New Mexico to institute proceedings to try the validity of their claims was discussed at some length and passed.

Mr. SPRAGUE called up the Senate bill to confirm the purchase by the Executive Department of three acres of land in the vicinity of Nashville, Tenn., known as the site of Fort Houston, and to donate and convey the same to Fisk University for educational purposes.

Pending the discussion the Senate went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

Indian Appropriation Bill.

After the passage of local bills the House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Poland in the chair, on the Indian Appropriation bill. Speeches on the general Indian question and on the policy to be pursued towards them were made by Messrs. Hancock, Richmond, Knapp, Beck, Adams and Shanks, after which the Clerk proceeded to read the bill by paragraphs for amendment.

The committee rose and the House took a recess till 7:30, the evening session to be for the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill.

FOREIGN.

SPAIN.

The Carlists Evacuating Strong Positions Before Bilboa.

MADRID, May 1.—The Carlists have abandoned their strong positions at San Pedro, Abanto and San Juliana, which have been occupied by the Republican forces. The occupation of Portugalete is expected to follow to-day, and with it the immediate deliverance of Bilboa.

ITALY.

Obituary.

ROME, May 1.—Signor Nicolo Tommaseo, a distinguished politician and author, is dead.

BY MAIL.

Late News from Japan.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 1.—From the Japan *Gazette* of April 11th the following news is gathered: Sharp shocks of earthquake had been felt at Hamada Ken, causing great alarm among the inhabitants.

Saigo, commandant of the fleet to Formosa, sailed from Yokohama on the 9th of April. There were about one thousand troops in the expedition. A fleet of transports was also sent to Foochow or Amoy. A new department has been established by the Government to look particularly after Formosan affairs.

Yelo, late a leader of the rebellion in Saga, has been captured with nine other insurgents. All were sent to Saga.

Considerable anxiety was felt at Nagasaki for the safety of the American steamer Manchu, which left there for Shanghai on March 15th. She had not arrived on March 21st. It is supposed that she had to anchor on account of heavy gales.

The sugar crop in the Philippines, owing to heavy rains, will be very short.

It was reported that the United States steamer Lackawanna would visit the Straits settlements and India, returning to Nagasaki after her cruise.

ARKANSAS.

The Baxter-Brooks War.

LITTLE ROCK, May 1.—The situation here is practically unchanged. Baxter's headquarters are still at the Anthony House, and he has about him some three hundred men. Brooks still occupies the State House with a force which is estimated at 500, mostly colored. The United States troops still occupy a position between the opposing forces.

In an address to the people, General J. F. Fagan, a Major General in the Confederate army, this morning assumes command of Brooks' forces throughout the State, and calls on his old comrades to rally to his standard. Both parties seem to be waiting for some definite news from Washington.

Particulars of the Recent Fight.

A *Gazette* special from Pine Bluff to-night gives the following particulars of the fight near New Gascony on Thursday: Two hundred Brooks men, with Murphy and Vandeseande as leaders, formed and threatened that they intended to come to Pine Bluff and take the court house by force. Early on the morning of the 30th, King White went down with eighty-six men, and after arriving within a short distance of the insurgents, who were at the gin house on the Ashley place, he sent forward three staff officers ahead to order the insurgents to disband. When the insurgents saw the staff officers coming they immediately fired a volley upon them, and orders from White were given to charge on the insurgents. They made a stand, and the fight began in earnest, but only lasted a short time. Six of White's command were wounded and five killed, and twelve wounded of the insurgents, and Murphy, Vandeseande and sixty-three men were captured. All but the two leaders were released on parole. Murphy and Vandeseande are still in custody.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., May 2, 1874.

Probabilities for To-day.

For the Middle States, light to fresh variable winds and partly cloudy weather, with possibly light rain from New Jersey northwestward to the lower lake region.

For the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, easterly to southerly winds, rising temperature and cloudy weather, followed by rain.

For the Northwest, continued cloudy and warm weather, with high winds and local storms.

The Mississippi river will fall slightly at stations below Cairo. The Ohio river will fall at stations above Cincinnati.

Daily Bulletin.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATORY,
PITTSBURGH, May 1, 1874, 10:48 P. M.

The weather at Cairo is fair; thermometer 64; Cincinnati, O., clear, thermometer 62; Davenport, Iowa, cloudy, thermometer 49; Fort Gibson, C. N., fair, thermometer 73; Indianapolis, Ind., fair, thermometer 61; Keokuk, Iowa, cloudy, thermometer 57; Lacrosse, cloudy, thermometer 46; Leavenworth, Kan., threatening, thermometer 71; Louisville, Ky., clear, thermometer 65; Memphis, Tenn., fair, thermometer 67; Nashville, Tenn., fair, thermometer 69; Omaha, Neb., cloudy, thermometer 69; Pittsburgh, Pa., threatening, thermometer 46; Shreveport, La., clear, thermometer 68; St. Louis, Mo., fair, thermometer 70; St. Paul, Minn., cloudy, thermometer 47; Vicksburg, Miss., fair, thermometer 65; Yankton, D. T., cloudy, thermometer 59.

GEO. H. ROHE, Observer.

THE GALLOWS.

Joseph Waltz Hanged at Catskill, N. Y.

HUDSON, May 1.—Joseph Waltz was hanged in the Catskill jail to-day. He appeared perfectly stolid on the scaffold. His neck was not broken, but after hanging fourteen minutes he was pronounced dead. His father witnessed the execution and took possession of the body. The Catholic Church refused him burial, and the body will be interred on the Waltz farm.

Miles Alfred Hanged at Springfield, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, KY., May 1.—A special to the *Courier Journal* says Miles Alfred, colored, for the murder of Dr. Alfred, was hanged in Springfield, Ky., to-day, in the presence of a numerous concourse. After the drop fell he struggled very little, and was pronounced dead in eight minutes. In thirteen minutes the body was cut down and the neck found to be broken.

Comparative Cotton Statement.

NEW YORK, May 1.—Net receipts at all United States ports during the week, 29,481 bales; last year, 47,032; total to date, 3,553,622; last year, 3,248,639. Exports for the week, 69,176; last year, 65,650; total to date, 2,366,287; last year, 2,081,382. Stock at all United States ports, 411,962; last year, 421,138; stock at all interior towns, 71,920; last year, 81,238; stock at Liverpool, 804,000; last year, 741,000; stock of American afloat for Great Britain, 261,000; last year, 228,000.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

HARRISBURG.

A Light Day for Business—The State Board of Health—The Insurance Law Passed—Fixing Valuations—The Army Reunions.

Special to the Gazette.

HARRISBURG, May 1, 1874.

SENATE.

The Senate engaged in a lengthy debate on the supplement to the act regulating executions on railroads, which, at the close of the discussion, was passed.

The act regulating the weight of bark was voted down.

Arbitrations.

An act relating to compulsory arbitration was called up and passed.

The "Health Board."

The act creating a State Board of Health was called up and passed second reading.

Suits Against the State.

Mr. DAVIS introduced bills to provide for bringing suits against the Commonwealth and to establish a Board of Claims.

School Building Debts.

Mr. WHITE, an act authorizing School Directors to apply surplus funds to the payment of the "building debt" of any district.

Insurance.

The act relative to the organization of insurance companies was passed finally.

The Senate then adjourned until Monday evening.

HOUSE

The House passed on first reading the act relative to accounts of county officers, and the act making an appropriation to the Allegheny County Prison Society.

Mercantile Agencies.

The House reconsidered the vote on the act providing a punishment for Mercantile Agents who misrepresent the condition of a business man. The act was then placed on first reading to be considered next Wednesday.

Rural "Valuations."

Mr. YOUNG reported a supplement to the act in relation to country rates and levies, and prescribing a basis of valuation for land used for agricultural purposes.

The House then adjourned until Monday evening.

Municipal Assessments.

The act in relation to validating municipal assessments is still on the House calendar on first reading.

The Army Reunions.

Preparations are being made on a pretty extended scale for the Army Reunions which are to be held here on the 11th, 12th and 13th of the present month. Major Morris in a card requesting the citizens of Harrisburg to decorate their houses on the occasions, says that among those who will gather at the reunions will be "Generals Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, McDowell, Burnside, Hancock, Warren, Hooker, Heintzleman, Slocum, Howard, and scores of others, will be here, and with them will come the representatives of that great Potomac Army that twice swept its splendid battalions between your homes and pilages, once at Antietam, and again within the borders of our State in the memorable conflict at Gettysburg."

From present indications the reunion will prove in every way successful. ARCTIC.

Senator Anderson's Oil Bill.

The bill presented by Senator Anderson, of Crawford, in reference to the storage and transportation of oils, and the issue of certificates, &c., is rather an interesting bill to those engaged in the trade. In substance, it provides that no certificate shall be given unless the party has the oil actually stored; no second certificate shall be given unless the first is cancelled; no oil shall be delivered except upon the surrender of the first certificate. The certificates shall be transferable when endorsed, no oil shall be removed from any place of storage except in case of fire or flood without the written consent of the owner. Every corporation is also required on or before the 10th day of each month to make a report of the stock on hand and where located, which statement shall be sworn to; how much has been sold during the delivery of at the close of the month; how much oil was received during the month and where from; how much delivered and where to; what kind of transportation was used. They shall also make quarterly reports to the Bureau of Industrial statistics at Harrisburg.

Railroad companies are put under like conditions as to the transportation of refined or crude petroleum.

The penalty for giving a false receipt is not less than $1,000 and imprisonment not exceeding a year; the penalty for removing oil without permission is the same; the penalty for not reporting is a fine of $1,000 and $500 each day that the report is kept back.

The bill has been read and is in the Senate.

THE FLOOD.

The Damage not so Great as at First Reported—The Situation Reviewed.

MEMPHIS, TENN., May 1.—Many reports have been sent from here in reference to the overflow, some of which partook of a sensational character, as for instance the damage at Osceola, Ark., where it was stated that the levee had been broken and the town inundated, and the inhabitants in a perilous condition, when the fact was that a small traverse levee had broken and partially flooded the town to a depth of ten inches. A brief review of the entire situation may prove interesting. From Cairo to this point steamers cannot get a landing on the west bank except at the wharfboats, and yet with the exception at Osceola no serious damage to the planting interest has resulted from the Louisiana line up. There are no levees on the Arkansas side except local ones, and a large portion of the country subject to inundation is sparsely settled, unlike the case opposite here, where the river spreads out to the highlands near Madison, a distance of over forty miles. The St. Francis valley is generally a foot above the overflow, and planters are waiting for dry weather to begin planting. The White river valley is inundated up to Indian Bay, but for reasons already given the damage is light. Ten thousand dollars will probably cover the loss of stock, etc. The Arkansas valley is overflowed up to Arkansas Port, but, like the others, the damage is light. Fifteen thousand dollars will probably cover the damage there. From the mouth of the latter down to where the greatest damage is expected, at Greenville, Miss., a distance of 200 miles, where destitution undoubtedly exists, particularly among laborers and their families. Large portions of the Tallahatchee and Yallabusha bottoms have been overflowed for some time, but the latest accounts say the water was subsiding; but another crevasse is reported at Catfish Point, making the fourth in that vicinity, though as yet but few plantations have been injured. The Sunflower river has so far carried off the main body of the water escaping through Rushpuckanna and Deer creeks, but Creek plantations have not suffered materially, but from Milliken's Bend, twenty-five miles above Vicksburg, is where the greatest damage has been done, and where the greatest destitution and suffering prevails.

A lady from near Napoleon, whose husband is one of the wealthiest in that section, arrived here to day, and states that she left her family and hands, numbering eighty, without food. All would have starved a few days since but for food furnished by the officers of the City of Vicksburg.

LOUISVILLE.

General Conference of the M. E Church South.

LOUISVILLE, KY., May 1.—The General Conference of the M. E. Church South assembled in the Public Library Hall this morning. About 200 delegates, representing every Southern State except Virginia, are in attendance, including all six bishops. Rev. Dr. Paine, as senior Bishop, presided. Dr. T. O Summers, of Nashville, was re-elected secretary. Standing committees were appointed.

This afternoon a delegate offered resolutions providing for the appointment of a committee of seven to ascertain and report upon what church edifices, parsonages, school buildings and other property are held and kept and claimed by the M. E. Church in violation of the rights of the M. E. Church South, and under what circumstances the M. E. Church obtained possession of such property. The point being made that the resolutions were very important, their discussion was postponed until to-morrow.

The Handsomest.

The newest, the latest styles have just been received for spring wear at prices lower than elsewhere. Fine suits at $10, suits at $12, suits at $15, suits at $18, suits at $20, suits at $23, suits at $25, boys' suits at $3 50, boys' suits at $5, boys' suits at $7.50, boys' suits at $10; pants, all wool, at $3 50; pants, all wool, at $4; pants, all wool, at $5; jean pants $1.25, white vests $1.50 and upwards; Marseilles vests at $2 and upwards. Suits made to order, $25; suits made to order, $30; suits made to order, $40. All suits made to order from foreign goods. Pants made to order, $8; fine pants, $15. Grand opening today at 18 Sixth street. Mr. T. Tobias can be seen all day at the store. Come and see the new styles and low prices.

The Real Estate Savings Bank.

The patrons of this institution, as also the public generally, are presented, through our columns, with a most gratifying exhibition of its financial condition. This statement shows an accumulation of the contingent fund to an excess of ten per cent. on the total deposits. It is an excellent institution, restricting its investment of deposits to first liens on real estate, thus assuring absolute security to depositors. Interest will be allowed to compound on time deposits, if not drawn.

Meat and Bread Safes

at No. 131 Federal St. Allegheny.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—Concord, N. H., has contributed $1,000 for the Louisiana sufferers.

—The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Philip Clayton, of Georgia, to be Consul at Valparaiso.

—The failure of Lyman B. Frazier, of Lynn, Mass., formerly a shoe manufacturer, but lately engaged in real estate speculations, is announced. Liabilities $200,000.

—At Guelph, Ont., John Sullivan, who committed rape on a girl five years old on the 18th ult., was tried, found guilty and sentenced to be hanged on the 25th of June.

—At Louisville, Ky., nearly six thousand dollars in money and about two thousand dollars worth of supplies have been donated for the Louisiana sufferers, and committees are still at work.

—M. Hurst, agent at New York of the National Steamship Line, has attached the Trans-Atlantic Company's steamer St. Laurient as security for a claim for services rendered by the Greece in bringing the Europe's passengers to New York.

—At the annual Convention of the New Orleans, Jackson & Great Northern Railroad Company, the stockholders elected in the main the former directors. The new board unanimously re-elected Colonel H. S. McComb as President, and all of the other officers.

—Mrs. Dressellem, of Columbus, President of the Ohio Woman's League, publishes a card, stating that she has suppressed as far as in her power any further prosecution against C. A. Wagner for an assault upon her while in his saloon with a party of crusaders some days ago. Mrs. Dressellem states that she filed the affidavit upon which Wagner was arrested only because advised to do so by city officials.

—The project of removing the National Capitol from Washington to some place in the West is coming to the surface again and causing more or less comment. The committee appointed at the Convention held in Cincinnati in 1870 are moving in the matter, and a Convention will be called to meet in Louisville some time in October to further the object in view. All the Governors of States and Territories will be requested to send delegates to the Convention.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

····More rain.

····Edwin Booth Monday.

····Look out for pickpockets at the circus.

····The big bell still aches and strikes double.

····What will the boys do when the circus is gone?

····Wood street pavement in the lower portion of that thoroughfare is a perfect pulp.

····Dodds and Nelms will play billiards in Philadelphia on the 27th, inst., for $250 a side.

····A lady's water proof cape, picked up on Smithfield street last night, can be had by applying at the Central station.

····The editor of the Uniontown *Standard* says hereafter he proposes to avoid skunks. How can he avoid himself?

····About seventy-five feet of the stairs leading to the top of the hill at the head of Marion street has been carried away.

····Alderman Logan jailed a colored man for ten days for calling him a liar. Albert Fisher is the gentleman's name.

····The will of Mark Roberts, late of this city, was filed yesterday in the Register's office. All the property is left to his wife Margaret.

····And still another attempt has been made to burglarize Eaton's cigar store, on Centre avenue. This is the second time this week. Nothing was taken.

····A *Dispatch* man feels very sore because several gentlemen at a South Side meeting, on Thursday, heedlessly asked him if *he* was a representative of any decent paper.

····The bill juveniles have the base ball fever, and the family doctors are happy. A few window panes suffer occasionally, but that is nothing to the pains the boys suffer sometimes.

····The Board of Viewers have taken up the plan for the opening of Forty-fifth street. It is expected that the authorities of the St. Francisceus Hospital will strongly oppose the improvement.

····A hearing will be had this forenoon in the Criminal Court in the case of Wm. Thompson, who was taken out of the Workhouse on a writ of habeas corpus. He had been sent up for ninety days for disorderly conduct.

····On Thursday night a house on Locust street near Allegheny avenue, was entered by burglars, and some money and a number of other articles stolen. Another house on Western avenue was also entered and a number of articles carried away.

····Last night about 11:30 o'clock Dr. Arthurs was much disturbed in his slumbers by constant ringing of his door bell, which was done by five young girls on mischief bent. He had them arrested, but Capt. Irwin discharged them after a reprimand.

····Our crusaders, divided into two bands, visited several saloons in Allegheny yesterday. At one of the saloons on Ohio street, the lady heading the column was met by an Amazonian hostess, and forcibly ejected from the saloon. At other saloons, however, courteous treatment was the general rule.

····Yesterday the sub-committee of the Survey Committee held a conference with the property holders interested in Homewood avenue and the streets in the East end, in the reception room of the Gilsey House, New York, at which the proposed improvements were on view. The sub-committee will report at the meeting of the committee to-day.

····Yesterday the crusading ladies visited the saloons on Smithfield, Liberty and Diamond streets, on Fourth and Sixth avenues, they were out morning and afternoon. They were admitted to very few saloons, and at most places curb stone meetings were held, which were well attended by large crowds, many of whom were attracted by curiosity.

····Yesterday a South Side driver acted in a most cruel manner toward a horse. His horse balked on the street, when he procured a rope, placed around the animal's neck and hitched another horse to it. The equine will balk no more. He is cured. His neck was broken at the first pull. The driver was surpised at his cure for breaking balky horses.

····Of the 1,592 persons who applied for relief to the Poor authorities in Allegheny, during the last three months, three hundred and ninety could not read nor write, and 398 possessed these requirements; 56 were single, 568 married and 82 were widows. On the crusade question, 338 reported themselves total abstainers; 340 admitted that they were moderate drinkers, and four acknowledged to being intemperate.

····The Sheriff of Erie county, at the suit of certain parties, a short time ago, levied on Government property adjoining the Marine Hospital on Presque Isle, in Erie Harbor. U. S. Attorney Reed was about to file a bill in equity restraining the Sheriff from proceeding with the sale, when he received information yesterday that the Sheriff had surrendered the writ and that proceedings had been stayed for three months.

····During the month just closed there were issued from the Dispensary Department of the Homœpathic Hospital seven hundred and fifty-five prescriptions to the poor of the city, free of charge. During the same time two hundred and forty-six visits were made to those unable to come to the Dispensary, making a grand total of 1,001 for the month. Open daily, except Sunday, from 11 to 12 A. M., and from 2 to 4 P. M.

····On Thursday afternoon a well known gentleman of this city and a plumber had a civil suit before Alderman McMasters. At the conclusion of the hearing the parties stepped out, when the plumber, who was somewhat intoxicated, hurled the vilest epithets at the gentleman, when he becoming exasperated, struck at him with an umbrella, the point gouging his eye nearly out. The gentleman finding the man had been seriously injured, had a physician summoned and a carriage procured and had him taken to his home. He then gave himself up to the Alderman, but as there was no information made, he was not held.

PERSONAL.

***United States District Attorney Reed will appear in the United Stated District Court next week, as prosecutor for the Government, for the first time in a criminal case.

***On Thursday evening a very pleasant affair occurred at Sewickley, being the celebration of the Golden wedding anniversary of Mr. James Porter and his estimable consort, who have happily journeyed the matrimonial pathway for fifty years together. Mr. Porter is the oldest resident of Sewickley, and the troops of friends who gathered with relatives to extend their congratulations to himself and companion, attested the love and general esteem with which the pair are universally regarded.

The Melancholy Days have Gone, and parties who wish to keep pace with the improvements of the season, should call at the furniture rooms of Messrs. Joseph Meyer & Son, Nos. 412 and 414 (east of R. R. crossing) and examine the elegant assortment of fine furniture in store at this establishment, of the best material, the most careful and conscientious workmanship, and the most elaborate in design and finish, the furniture of Meyer & Son has obtained a reputation far and near, that is second to none. Their sales being immense they are enabled to offer their patrons liberal inducements, viz: bottom prices.

The Cry is Still they Come.

To purchase the best stoves in the market which are manufactured and sold by Messrs. D. DeHaven & Son, No. 22 Wood street. They are the manufacturers of several excellent varieties, which cannot be surpassed for all those qualities requisite in a first-class cook stove. Prices very moderate. TTHS

Hats and Caps,

Spring Styles of
Every variety and at all prices at
GRAHAM & McGREGOR'S
45 Federal street, Allegheny.

AMONG THE CHURCHES.

Brief Notes of Matters Personal and Otherwise.

THE *Presbyterian Banner* gives the *Christian Union* a blast on the Swing business.

REV. S. S. GILSON was installed pastor of the Presbyterian church at Uniontown, last night.

REV. WM. MCKIBBEN goes from the Minersville Presbyterian Church to St. Paul, Minnesota.

A MISSIONARY Convention will be held in the Cannonsburg Presbyterian Church next Tuesday.

REV. M. L. WORTMAN has been installed pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Freedom.

BISHOP KERFOOT is going to lay the corner-stone of the Grace Mission Church in Erie, May 9.

THERE was a temperance mass prayer meeting held in the North Avenue M. E. Church, Allegheny, last night.

ON the 2nd Sunday after Easter the Rt. Rev. Bishop Domenec confirmed 40 persons in St. Augustine's church Lawrenceville.

REV. J. E. WRIGHT, pastor of the Presbyterian church in Greenville, has tendered his resignation on account of ill-health.

THE First U. P. church, Allegheny, will be the headquarters for the ladies daily temperance prayer meetings in Allegheny next week.

THE committee having in charge the location of tents on the Tarentum camp ground will meet next Wednesday on the ground.

REV. J. W. ELLIS pastor of the Third Methodist Church, Fifth avenue, will assist Dr. Wm. Collier in his services at Connellsville to-morrow.

COMMUNION SERVICES will be held in Brown's A. M. E. chapel, Boyle street, Allegheny, to-morrow, conducted by the pastor, Rev. W. H. Brown.

THE annual collection for the Missionary Fund of the Presbyterian Board of Publication will be taken up in Presbyterian Churches to-morrow.

IT IS proposed by the Superintendent of the Orphan Home, at Butler, Pa., that the families of the church set apart a small garden plot for the orphans.

THE pulpit of the Third Methodist Church, Fifth avenue, will be occupied next Sunday (to-morrow) 10½ A. M., by Rev. S. R. Murry, and in the evening by Rev. J. L. Simpson.

REV. C. R. DIEFFENBACHER, of Greenville, Pa., has declined the call extended to him by the Curllsville Reformed Church, made vacant by the removal of Rev. J. G. Shoemaker, to Reading.

THE resignation of Dr. Geo. Loomis, as President of Allegheny College, Meadville, has been formally tendered and accepted to take effect July 1st, of the present year. Ill health is the cause.

THE Mission given in the St. Agnes Catholic church, at Soho, by the Passionist Fathers Angelo and Benedict has just closed. More than six hundred men took the Total Abstinence pledge.

THE Allegheny Classis of the Reformed Church will hold its annual meeting in the Trinity church, Pittsburgh, (late Wilkinsburg,) beginning on Friday, May the 15th, 1874, at 7:30 o'clock P. M.

REV. E. B. SNYDER, pastor of the North Avenue M. E. Church, Allegheny, will preach a special sermon to-morrow evening on the subject—"The True Battle Cry of the Times—the Right at all Hazards."

THE General Executive Committee of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society met in Philadelphia yesterday. Mrs. Rev. E. B. Johnston, of Allegheny, represents the Central Branch of which this city and State is a part.

THE District Conference of the South east Pittsburgh district will be held at Braddock's Tuesday and Wednesday, May 26th and 27th. Preaching Monday evening by Rev. L. Paine, and Tuesday evening by Rev. A. W. Butts.

A "NEW TESTAMENT EXEGESIS" Professorship has been constituted in connection with the Western Theological Seminary of Allegheny, and Rev. Samuel Thompson Lowrie, of Ablington, Pa., elected Professor. Mr. Lowrie is a son of Hon. W. H. Lowrie.

THE Evangelical Ministerial Association of this city and vicinity, will meet on Monday afternoon in the First Church, Wood street. The question for discussion is, "What is the standard of qualification for admission to the leading ordinances of the Church?"

REV. J. VANNOTE will officiate in place of the Presiding Elder, in the Quarterly meeting in the M. E Church, at Monongahela City to-morrow. Mr. Vannote will preach in the evening, by request, from the text, "What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?"

THE Board of Beneficiary Education of the Reformed Church, Pittsburgh Synod, has been organized, and hereafter the work of beneficiary education in the Pittsburgh Synod, will be carried on under its directions. Rev. J. W. Love is President, and Rev. Geo. B. Russell Secretary.

IT is proposed in Episcopal circles to bring to this city the Rev. Dr. Dix, rector of Trinity Episcopal Church from the Bishop Potter Memorial House, Philadelphia. It is presumed that they will occupy the Church Guild, Penn avenue. The sum of $2,000 is to be raised for the purpose.

THE fourth semi-annual session of the West Pittsburgh M. E District Conference will be held at Mansfield, Pennsylvania, Tuesday and Wednesday, May 26 and 27. The opening sermon will be preached by the Rev. W. H. Kincaid, and the Conference be under the general control of Rev. Dr. S. F. Minor.

THE following "calls" have been made by Presbyterian Churches in our vicinity: Grace Church, Pittsburgh, Rev. Mr. Saunders; Fairview Church, Rev. E. F. Hyde; Chartiers Church, Rev. M. H. Bradley; Mt. Pisgah, Church, Rev. G. W. Bean; Central Church, Pittsburgh, Rev. John M. Smith.

Our Church Paper, in a cheering word for small congregations, says: "Many churches themselves began some of the early Christian congregations with only a few members—seven, twelve and the like. It is, therefore, worth our while to establish the Church at places where only a few can be found ready to be formed into a Christian congregation."

AT THE meeting of the Presbytery of Pittsburgh at Steubenville on Thursday, a long report was read against the congregation of Long's Run Stone Church, Rev. Wm. M. White, a suspended minister, which report was adopted. The congregation agreed to discontinue the services of Mr. White until the higher judicatory of the church passes upon his case.

GEORGE STORRS, of Brooklyn, N. Y., editor of the *Bible Examiner*, and the author of the "Six Sermons on the Destiny of the Wicked," will speak in Library Hall, on Sunday, at 10:30 A.M. and 7:30 P.M. Subject, "A Vindication of the Government of God over the Children of Men." The nature of the subject and the speaker's ability should call out a large audience.

BISHOP KERFOOT proposes making the following Episcopal visitations near Uniontown: St. Peters, Uniontown, and Grace Church, Masonlen, on Tuesday, May 19th; Trinity Church, Connellsville, Wednesday, May 20th; Trinity Church, Myers Mills, Thursday and Friday, May 21st and 22d. At the latter place the services will include confirmation, ordination, and the consecration of the new church there.

A WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY of the M. E Church was organized in Beaver last week, by Mrs. Felicia Rees Johnson and Mrs. Wm. B. Evans of Pittsburgh. President, Mrs. Mary Swaney; Vice Presidents, Miss Lou Wilson, Miss Mattie Baer and Miss Baker; Cor. Sec'y., Miss Maggie Howell; Rec. Sec'y., Miss Annie Lynch; Treasurer, Miss Eddie Taylor. The society starts out with a membership of sixty-four.

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Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1874.

Notice.

The proprietors of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE desire to procure the first volume of the GAZETTE beginning July, 1786, or one or more numbers of said first volume, in order to multiply copies of the same by lithography or photography.

Any person who will furnish such copy will be liberally rewarded, or the same will be replaced by photograph copies, as may be preferred.

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GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113.

SENATOR BOUTWELL frankly accepts the responsibility of the Sanborn contracts.

WE are glad to think that the Legislature is likely to adjourn on the 15th inst.

A REDUCTION of nearly $3,000,000 in the National Debt for the month of April speaks well for the flow of revenue to the Treasury.

THE bill to create a commission to propose amendments to the State Constitution has passed the Senate. It is an innocent bill, although not specially commendable, for all that.

IT IS said that the President actually offered the Secretaryship of the Treasury to Patterson, of Philadelphia, and that he declined. J. D. Cameron Esq., is now regarded as the most probable person to be named.

THE St. Louis *Globe* is of the opinion that during a distinguished reception given to Stanley at Westminster Abbey, a few days ago, the executors of Livingstone managed to inter the remains of that noted traveler.

THE St. Louis *Democrat* says: "In a list of 237 newspapers (principally Western) published by the *Inter-Ocean*, 194 are for an increase of the currency, and forty-three advocate a collapse, low prices, low wages, and general distress to the farmers and workingmen."

THE GAZETTE favored the non-producing method in the oil regions long ago. It is now being generally resorted to as the best possible plan for bringing up the price of oil. One hundred and thirty wells have shut down, and the result will probably be an increase of the price of oil.

THE Chicago *Tribune* claims that the Spring trade of that city shows a very decided activity, and is, in point of volume, nearly, if not fully, equal to that of any previous year. This is comforting. We notice that journals of its monetary faith see things in a wonderfully roseate light since the veto.

THE first speck of war, in connection with the Arkansas trouble, has made its appearance. Baxter evidently has the strong position, and so far as the trouble between him and Brooks is concerned, is better off outside the State House than is Brooks within that building. He has access to the people, and can gather up his forces, while Brooks is compelled to a defensive attitude, being cooped up within the State buildings.

THE first day of May proved to be more in keeping with the season than any day we have had for at least two weeks past. There was a mild temperature, and the sun was frequently obscured by fleecy clouds. If the same general condition would continue for a few days, we would have an unfolding of blossoms, and a growth of verdure, that would be quite agreeable. As for May flowers, we must wait for a time. The coldness, as well as dampness of the earth will continue for a time, and it will require several warm sunny days to put the machinery of nature in full motion again.

THE oration in memory of Senator Sumner, delivered by Senator Schurz, in Boston, was an able and remarkable production—a tender, loving tribute to his departed friend. We might very readily except to some of his statements—particularly where he refers to the separation of Sumner from the Republican party in the last Presidential struggle—but the spirit pervading the oration is so fair, generally, that this may be attributed to judgment rather than feeling. We have thought that Sumner's estrangement was one of the results of his impaired health, which even then affected somewhat the operations of his mind. The Senator from Missouri ascribes his separation to a profound conviction, which would permit him no other course. This is the natural view of a sympathizing friend—ours the dispassionate view derivable from the facts. It is, however, to be said, generally, of the oration, that it fully maintained the reputation of Senator Schurz, in point of grasp and literary finish. It was an admirable production, clear in its thought, ample in its expression, and thoroughly sympathetic in spirit. It was worthy the occasion, the memory of the dead statesman and the living orator.

THE COMMITTEE MEETING.

The Republican County Executive Committee will hold its special meeting at two o'clock this afternoon,—the special object being to determine the time for holding the several Conventions. The subject has been very earnestly discussed, from several and special standpoints, and the little that remains to be said should have in view the well-being of the Republican party. We have not known a time for several years when it was more important that the party should be firmly united, compact, and zealous, than now. In view of all the facts in the case, we judge an early Convention will prove most harmonious and acceptable, and will lead to that thorough preparation for a vigorous canvass, when the Summer is over, that could not be secured in any other manner. It has been mentioned that early Conventions will be unfavorable to legislative candidates. We see little force in this. These gentlemen will stand or fall by their record, and we cannot see that an early or late Convention will very materially effect the result in their cases. It is very important that contests within the party should be settled as soon as possible, and this requires, as we think, action on the part of the Committee favorable to early Conventions.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

In the last issue of the Butler County *Citizen* the name of Gen. John N. Purviance is presented as a candidate for the office of Lieutenant Governor. We print below what the *Citizen* has to say of Gen. Purviance, and from an intimate personal acquaintance with him can endorse and emphasize every word of its commendation. General Purviance belongs to a type of men greatly needed in the important places of the public service. He is thoroughly acquainted with public affairs and the public men of the State and nation, of ripe age, large experience, distinguished for ability and fidelity in the various public trusts that he has held and adorned; a temperate, religious, good man, for whom a vast western constituency would rejoice to vote, if nominated:

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

"General John N. Purviance, of this county, is mentioned in connection with the coming nomination for Lieutenant Governor, and we could have no better or stronger candidate than he would be, if nominated. His name has been suggested by those who know his worth and doubtless by the desire to have a really good man to fill the first term of that office. Gen. Purviance has warm friends all over the State who have known him for years in various public stations, and particularly as Auditor General of the State, as a most faithful public servant. His services and prominent position in the late Constitutional Convention has attracted still more attention to him as an able and honest man. The new post of Lieutenant Governor is an important one in its duties and might become one of still greater importance to the incumbent. The best man named before the State Convention should be the one nominated, and if Gen. Purviance should be that man he will be found the right man in the right place. We bring forward his name for the nomination at the request of many leading Republicans both in and out of the county. Should he be nominated his name will be well received here in the West and add largely to the strength of the Republican State ticket."

OUR IRON TRADE.

The cry of depression, as applied to the iron industries of the country, has been so persistent and comprehensive that it has, perhaps, served to convey a false impression as to the status of our Pittsburgh industries. We have, from time to time, urged this fact, but the impression has seemed to remain in force. We are much gratified, therefore, that the correspondent of the New York *Times* has made a personal examination of the subject, and at the result which has followed. He writes candidly, expressing surprise that he "could not notice a single furnace or mill lying idle." Even the falling off in the volume of trade he puts at not more than twenty per cent., which is probably a close estimate, and he confines this to the rolling mills and some of the steel works. This confirms our statement that the higher forms of manufacture were fairly prosperous. "All of the eleven blast furnaces, including the great Isabella, Lucy, Soho and Shoenberger furnaces, were in full blast; though they are, undoubtedly, all running at a loss. Pig iron from Lake Superior or Iron Mountain ores cannot possibly be made at the prices for which it is now selling in the market. But all the furnace men either own or are interested in rolling mills, and the orders they receive in that quarter help them out of the difficulty a little." The loss of blowing out two such furnaces as the Isabella was figured by one of the proprietors at from $50,000 to $60,000. Hence, even if iron is made at a small loss, it will pay to run for a year rather than blow out.

The correspondent reports our rolling mills as short of orders, the product of bar and merchant iron being estimated by one of our largest dealers at about two-thirds the ordinary production. Of course this represents a falling off in the consumption of pig iron, and as this usually ranges from 550,000 to 600,000 tons in this city, there must be a greatly reduced demand for this article. The outlook was not regarded as flattering by such of our manufacturers as were interviewed. They are hopeful of a moderate Summer trade, but unless railroads are developed and business more prosperous in that quarter, our manufacturers agree that next Fall or Winter will develop another stringency, and probably a crisis. These views harmonize perfectly with what we have stated from time to time.

Naturally, the conversations with which the correspondent was indulged, ran into the currency question, considered in its relations to our iron industries. If any have doubted whether the GAZETTE represents the views and interests of our manufacturers, we beg their attention to the following quotations. The correspondent summarizes the sentiments of our manufacturers when he says: "They stand as a unit in favor of elastic currency, founded on a comprehensive system of free banking. They laugh at the idea of any bill like that just vetoed being regarded as a settlement of the question, and avow their determination to continue the agitation of their views till, if necessary, in the course of time, the West shall outvote the East in Congress." John Chalfant, said, "I am a warm advocate of free banking, every dollar of currency to be issued on the basis of national bonds as a security for them. I think this will afford the manufacturing industries of the country the relief they need and must have. Something, at all events, must be done." Mr. Shoenberger very decidedly said, "We may be supposed to understand our own requirements better than eastern bankers. The manufacturers of Pittsburgh are a very wealthy class, with a vast stake in the welfare of the country. They have everything to lose in the crisis so freely predicted in the East. Are they, then, likely to be so mad as to run to destruction? And yet, the East virtually tells us that we don't understand our business, that we don't know what is good for us, and that we must submit to be controlled by them. What explanation have they to offer of the very opposite course they pursued last September to that which they are pursuing now? The very men who almost went down on their knees to the President while begging him to issue the reserve of $46,000,000 are now holding meetings and signing petitions to the President not to do that very thing." Mr. Thomas Blair thinks "we have enough currency for ordinary, but not extraordinary, times."

James I. Bennett, Esq., well known among us, as are also the others mentioned, spoke of the causes of depressed trade: "Those causes I deem to be a national currency insufficient to meet the vast growth of the trade of the country; monopoly in the shape of the present national banking system; a want of proper appreciation of the axiom that money and credit are both articles of commerce as much as iron or grain; a want of confidence in the financial policy of the present Administration, as expressed through the Treasury Department." Dealing more at length with our monetary necessities, he says: "What the country wants, and what the the country must have, is an absolutely free banking system, regulated entirely by the laws of supply and demand. As I said before, money is as much an article of commerce as iron or grain. This country purports to be a free one. What right, then, has the Government to say who shall and who shall not buy money, when full value is offered for that money. But the Government arrogates to itself the right to dictate in this matter, and aggravates its infringement of the rights of citizens by conferring a restricted monopoly upon a favored few. Now it happens that, in the United States, we have a most excellent and substantial basis for free banking in our national bonds. The British national debt is made up of consolidated bonds which, though they may be paid off at par, cannot be redeemed at the option of the holder. They are, in fact, stock. Now our bonds are all redeemable at stated periods, and redeemable in gold. They are, then, virtually, not stock, but gold notes. They are, consequently, a natural and proper basis on which to found a system of free banking. This can be done easily by an alteration of the existing banking laws, making banking, as a business, free to all who desire to engage in it, and who are ready to put up not less than $100,000 capital. On the depositing in the United States Treasury of United States bonds bearing the face value of the proposed capital, let the Government issue to those forming the bank ninety-five cents on the dollar of the whole amount in national bank currency. Let the four hundred millions of legal tenders be retained in circulation; but let the Government gradually accumulate resources for their redemption. As a counterpart preparation for the resumption of specie payments, let the banks be strictly required to hold three-fifths of the interest which they receive in gold on their Government bonds as reserve, till they have accumulated from twenty to twenty-five per cent. reserve in gold; as soon as that accumulation is achieved, the banks to be under the imperative necessity of resuming specie payments so soon as the Government is prepared to resume on its four hundred millions of legal tenders." These statements are so clear and forcible as not to need to be supplemented with other remarks.

The Currency Question.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

The value of the products of agriculture in the United States in 1850, as shown by the census reports, was $152,200,002, and the value of the products of manufactures $1,019,106,616. The volume of currency then in circulation (and coin paper) was estimated at $250,000,000.

In 1860 the volume of currency (coin and paper) had increased to the sum of $435,000,000. With this increase of currency the products of agriculture increased to the value of $274,316,861, and the products of manufactures to the value of $1,885,861,676, showing that while the population of the country increased but thirty-one per cent., the currency was increased seventy per cent.; and with the increase of currency, the productions of agriculture increased eighty per cent. and the productions of manufactures eighty-five per cent.

In 1866 the volume of currency was increased to $898,872,668. This currency was strictly *paper money* and rested entirely upon public credit. Yet with this currency the industries of the country prospered as they never had done before. The census of 1870 shows that the products of agriculture amounted to $527,242,403, and of manufactures to $4,232,325,442, showing that while the population of the country increased but 22 3-10 per cent. the currency was increased 111 per cent., and with the increase of the currency the products of agriculture increased 92 2-10 per cent. and the products of manufactures 124 per cent.

In 1850 the product of wheat was 100,485,944 bushels; in 1860 it was 173,104,924 bushels, and in 1870 it was 287,745,626 bushels. In 1850 the product of pig metal was 563,755 tons; in 1860 the product was 884,474 tons, and in 1870 the product was 2,252,721 tons.

Will not some contractionist encounter the logic of these figures? Rob the country of its productive power, and where will we find its wealth? Take away from us our railroads, our wheat and our iron, and what would be left but ignorance, poverty and pauperism?

But the powers at Washington in 1866 thought it wise to adopt the policy of contracting the currency. Hence the volume of currency was reduced from $898,872,668 to $692,367,750 (in 1870.) The effect of this contraction was to contract business and prices. It is true this effect was postponed by increasing loans and discounts—or in other words, commercial paper was made to take the place of the currency withdrawn. But this only involved the manufacturer and producer in embarrassments and difficulties which, in the end, must compel suspension if not bankruptcy. In fact, a contraction of the currency means nothing else than a contraction of the productive power of the people. Just now the country is reaping the fruits of contraction.

But was not the contraction of the currency under the circumstances a stupendous fraud upon the industry of the country? We had a national debt of twenty-five hundred millions of dollars. The people had to be taxed to pay this debt. The amount of taxation was fixed by the amount of debt. Who, therefore, is not able to see, that by reducing prices the Government was depriving the people of the means of payments? Who cannot see that it is easier for the farmer to pay his proportion of the national debt with wheat at three dollars per bushel than if at one dollar per bushel?

How, all the country asks, is it to be restored to the prosperity which characterized every branch of industry. When we had the greatest volume of currency, can any one reason be given why we should not be placed in the condition where contraction found us? If an increased volume of currency will promote the productive power of the country, is it not an overwhelming mistake to withhold it? B. B. Mc.

PERSONAL.

HON. W. H. WELSH has retired from the Baltimore *Gazette*.

THE widow of General Mower, postmistress at New London, is highly complimented for efficiency.

GEN. JOE LANE, who ran for Vice President in 1860, still living in Oregon, has joined the Catholic Church.

PARSON BROWNLOW, Senator in Congress from Tennessee, now at his home in Knoxville, though in feeble health, has friends who read to him eight hours every day.

IT now seems probable that Massachusetts must do without a Governor for a few days, as Senator Washburn is to go to Washington before the Lieutenant-Governor returns.

THE Rev. Rev. John S. C. Abbott, who resigned his pastorate at Fair Haven several weeks ago, in order to devote his time entirely to literary work, preached his farewell sermon last Sunday.

IT is announced that Prince Milan, of Servia, will proceed to Constantinople on the 22d inst., accompanied with his Prime Minister, Minister of War, and two Councilors of State. He also intends to visit the courts at Berlin and Rome.

ADAM SALOMON, the great French sculptor, is engaged upon a bust of Pius IX. It is intended for the gallery of the Vatican, and will be placed side by side with the busts of His Holiness' predecessors in the hall of the busts of the Popes.

A LETTER bearing the following address is said to have passed through the Harrisburg postoffice recently: "Please deliver to the man as directed below: 'A man in Sprinkleburg, Fulton county, Ind., offers any one who will get him a wife a good cow worth thirty dollars and twenty cords of wood.'"

JAMES MCHENRY, the English railroad man who recently arrived in New York, remained very secluded on Thursday, and was only visible to those who had important business relations with him. In the evening he received the principal officers of the Erie Railway Company at the residence of S. L. M. Barlow.

COL. THOMAS A. SCOTT, of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad; Mr. Vanderbilt, of the New York Central Railroad; Mr. McCullough, of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad; and President Watson, of the Erie Railroad, have had a conference in New York on the subject of passengers and freight rates between the West and East.

A YOUNG unmarried clergyman in Brockport, in conversation, said that young ladies now-a-days can make rich cake, but they can not make good bread. A few days after making the remark the Fishkill *Standard* asserts, the divine received fourteen loaves of bread, with the compliments of fourteen young ladies of his congregation.

A NEW YORK critic says of Lucca's Zerlina, in the scene where she disrobes for the night: "It savored more of the *cancan* ironically alluded to in opera bouffe than of genuine virginal innocence;" but if there was "a touch of Schneiderian *genre* about it, no one thought of objecting." Should say not. What the New Yorker would object to would make a ghost blush.

JOHN ROACH, conspicuously identified with American ship-building and with the efforts making for a revival of that industry, was given a banquet last Thursday evening by the merchants of New York, and presented with a costly service of silver. There were present representatives of the ship-building interest from nearly every prominent port, and nearly every department of the Government was represented, including the army and navy.

LORD KINGSALE, Premier Baron of Ireland, died on the 15th at his residence, Salcombe, in Devonshire, in the forty-sixth year of his age. He was the thirtieth holder of the title, which was created as far back as 1181. This nobleman enjoyed the hereditary privilege of wearing his hat in the royal presence, an honor which was granted by King John to De Courcy, Earl of Ulster. Lord Kingsale was never married, and the title descends to a kinsman, Mr. John Fitzroy de Courcy, born in 1821.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A WOMAN in Indiana claims a divorce on the ground that her husband's mother beats her, and her husband is afraid to interfere.

FRANCIS URASSY has challenged Albert Garnier to play a match game of billiards of one thousand points up, for five hundred dollars a side, according to the champion rules.

THE members of the boot-black's theatre in New York recently sent a very candid letter to the *Herald* of that city, asking for "a puff in your paper, as we can hardly take in enough money to defray our expenses." The *Herald* generously inserted the letter in full.

OFFICER MICHAEL J. LANE was severely shot in New York, on Thursday night, while endeavoring to force an entrance into the cabin of a schooner, in which a fugitive thief had taken refuge. The captain of the schooner was arrested, and stated that his son, Newton Seeley, aged twenty-two years, did the shooting.

SOME boys in Salem recently borrowed two eggs from a neighbor's hennery, and after boiling them in a calico bag returned them to the nest. The boiling process left the eggs covered with the figures of the calico, and the excited owner exhibited these curiosities, far and near, and sought in vain for an explanation of this "curious freak of nature."

GOOD TEMPLARISM has increased in England at a rapid rate since its first introduction from the United States. There are now on this side of the Atlantic 3,719 lodges, the number having more than doubled since the close of the last official year. The total membership is not less than 250,000, which shows an augmentation of 100,000 recruits in two years.

MARK TWAIN gives a graphic sketch of his military career when, in a recent letter to Jeff Thompson, the Confederate "Swamp Fox," he says: "I have no news that you would care to hear, because, although I was a soldier in the rebel army, in Missouri, for two weeks once, we never won any victories to speak of. We never could get the enemy to stay still when we wanted to fight, and we were generally on the move when the enemy wanted to fight."

"EVEN IN THEIR ASHES LIVE THEIR WONTED FIRES."—MR. E. H. Clark, C. E., writes from Teignmouth with the following suggestion to Sir H. Thompson, that "instead of his going to the expense of building furnaces to consume the dead, the town gas works be utilized." Mr. Clark says: "Nearly every town possessing a cemetery also possesses gas works; therefore, all that would be necessary would be a few retorts large enough to receive the coffin. If the public objects to the gas being used in their private houses, arrangements might be made to light only the street lamps with it. If this plan of cremation was adopted the rate-payers must obviously be benefited."

FOREIGN NOTES.

YESTERDAY was settling day at the Bank of England.

THE Spanish Government is sanguine that Bilboa will be relieved within a week.

FIVE hundred soldiers wounded in the recent engagements with the Carlists before Bilboa have arrived at Santander.

A FAMINE prevails in Asia Minor. It is stated that in the town of Angora alone one hundred deaths occur daily from starvation.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* gives currency to a rumor that the Khedive is so seriously elated with the conquest of Abyssinia that he contemplates proclaiming himself an independent ruler, under the title of the Sultan of Egypt.

INFORMATION has been received at Madrid of the defeat, in the province of Tarragona, of two thousand Carlists by a force of national troops mustering only nine hundred men. The Republicans have lately defeated and dispersed several bands of Carlists in Arragon and Albacete.

THE Bey of Tunis recently bought the dwelling of the Christian Brothers, who are conducting schools in Tunis, and presented it to them. The house has been occupied for sixteen years by the Brothers. It belonged to a wealthy Jew, who had generously refused to take any rent. He died a short time ago, however, and his heirs pressed upon the Brothers for rent for the past years as well as the current one. The Bey's kind action has relieved them of all trouble.

DR. LIVINGSTONE.

The Particulars of His Death.

Dr. Livingstone's body servant, Majwara, gave to the British Consul at Zanzibar some interesting particulars of the last days of the great explorer. The Consul communicated the fact to the London Geographical Society in a letter from which we make the following extracts:

Dr. Livingstone had been weak and ailing since leaving Unyanyembe, at the southwest of the lake. He told Majwara (the boy given him by Stanley, who is now in my service), that he felt unable to go on with his work, but should try and get to his hills to Kataga (Katanda) and there rest, endeavoring to buy ivory, which, in all this country, is very cheap, (three yards of merikani buying a slave or a tusk), and returning to Ujiji through Manyuema to recruit and reorganize. But as he approached the northern part of Bisa (a very large country), arriving in the province of Usala, he first had to take to riding a donkey, and then suffer himself to be carried on a kitanda (native bedstead), which at first went much against the grain. During this time he never allowed the boy Majwara to leave him, and he then told that faithful and honest fellow that he should never cross the high hills to Katanda. He called for Susi and asked how far it was to the Lualaba, and on his answering "three days," remarked "he should never see his river again."

On arrival at Hala, the capital of the district, where Kitambo, the Sultan, lived, the party were refused permission to stay, and they carried Livingstone three hours' march back toward Kabend. Here they erected for him a rude hut and fence, and he would not allow any to approach him for the remaining days of his life except Majwara and Susi, except that every morning they were all desired to come to the door and say "Good morning."

During June he was in great pain, and could keep nothing, even for a moment, on his stomach. He lost his sight so far as hardly to be able to distinguish when a light was kindled, and gradually sank during the night of the 4th of May, 1873. Only Majwara was present when he died, and he is unable to say when he ceased to breath. Susi, hearing that he was dead, told Jacob Wainright to make a note in the Doctor's diary of the things found by him. Wainright was not quite certain as to the day of the month, and as Susi had told him the Doctor had last written the day before, and he found this entry to be dated April 27; but, on comparing his own diary on arrival at Unyanyembe, he found it to be the 4th of May; and this is confirmed by Majwara, who says Livingstone was unable to write for the last four or five days of his life. I fancy the spot where Livingstone died as about 11.25 degrees south and 27 degrees east; but of course, the whole of this is subject to correction, and although I have spent many hours in finding it all out, the Doctor's diary may show it to be very imperfect.

NOTICE—THE FOLLOWING ORDINANCE relative to Street Improvements is published for information, in accordance with the provisions of Section 6 of an Act of Assembly, entitled "a further Supplement to an Act entitled an act concerning Streets and Sewers in the City of Pittsburgh," approved March 20th, 1874:

SECTION 6. That no Ordinance for any improvement and no report of viewers shall be finally acted upon by both branches of Councils until at least one week after its presentation and publication in official papers authorized to do the city printing.

And will be presented to Councils for final action on Monday, May 11th, 1874.

AN ORDINANCE.—Authorizing the construction of a board walk on Jones avenue and Arch street from line of property of Western Pennsylvania Hospital to line of property of Western Pennsylvania Hospital.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and is hereby authorized and directed to survey and open Craft avenue from Fifth avenue to a point about 120 feet southeast of Niagara street.

WHEREAS, It appears that a majority in interest has petitioned for the opening of Craft avenue from Fifth avenue to a point about 120 feet southeast of Niagara street, therefore,

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the city of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to survey and open Craft avenue from Fifth avenue to a point about 120 feet southeast of Niagara street, and to make a plan and profile thereof, and that the same be filed in the office of the City Engineer, and that

FINANCIAL.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND
And Safe Deposit Co.,
Corner 7th Avenue and Smithfield Street.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.

CAPITAL, - - - $250,000.

Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM, President.
SAM'L A. LOSE, Vice President and Business Manager.
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J. M. Gazzam, And. J. Lon,
J. P. Smith, Gen. M. Reed,
Samuel A. Long, Frank Kouns,
A. J. Doutbett.
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SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL, - - $200,000.
GEO. E. ANDERSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.
Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK,
Cor. Wood Street and Sixth Avenue.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $250,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - - 127,000
Interest allowed on time deposits,
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canada. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS.—A. Dinckmann, J. F. Harmonist, W. F. Lang, J. C. Dickson, E. H. Meyers, Joseph Lang, Paul Hugus, Christ. Siebert, P. Haberman, A. Groetzinger, President.
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International Bank,
Corner Liberty and Market Sts.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
Pays Interest on Deposits.
6 Per Cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing customers, accounting upon demand.
4 Per Cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards.
Special agreements relating to interest made.
Notes and Bills Purchased.
W. H. MECHLING, President.
WM. NEEB, Vice President.
F. E. MORSE, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
John Watt, W. H. Mechling,
Wm. Nash, M. A. Zeamer,
Joseph Wagener, Joseph Graff,
C. H. Love, C. C. Adams,
W. McKee, C. Schiefer,
James Irvin,

DAILY GAZETTE
FINANCIAL.
Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.
OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, May 2, 1874.
A better day, and larger volume of business yesterday. The offerings at the banks were considerable, and the generosity of the banks very commendable. There is an evident letting up from the extreme stringency of the month or two following the panic, but still an evident care in the selection of paper. The truth is, those who are not possessed of credit at the banks are very chary about offering their paper at all. In general business, there was very unusual activity. The storm, which has so long delayed business operations, having given way to agreeable weather, the delayed business of a week is compressed within a few days. Hence the prevailing activity.
In the United States Circuit Court at Boston, a creditor who had neglected to prove his debt in bankruptcy was allowed to come in at a meeting five years after the bankrupt's discharge, in order to share in some assets unexpectedly realized, and the judge decided that his dividend should be made equal to that of the other creditors before dividing any more to them.
The bill to revise the income tax at the rate of 5 per cent. above $5,000 and 10 per cent. on all income above $10,000 was presented to the House on Monday by Mr. Fort, of Illinois.
The citizens of Waterville, Me., in a town meeting, have voted to exempt from taxation for the term of ten years the manufacturing establishment which the Lockwood Cotton Mills are about to erect on Ticonic dam.
There is more shipbuilding going on at the present time on the Connecticut river than in any previous year since 1861. Every yard from Hartford to Saybrook has one, and some of them two or three vessels in process of construction.
In Peoria, Ill., a special committee has reported in favor of the annual levy of a liberal yearly appropriation of $1,000 to let the advantage of the city as a manufacturing point be known by pamphlets and special foreign and domestic correspondence.
The quantity of coal sent for the last week from this region was, by rail, $17,252 tons; by canal, 27,481 tons; for the week, 114,733 tons, against 114,285 for the corresponding week last year. Increase, 448 tons. The supply from all the regions for the week was 168,466 tons; for the week, 518,048 tons, against 456,266 for the corresponding week last year. Increase 61,782 tons. The whole supply so far this year is 5,055,374 tons, against 5,127,481 for corresponding period last year. Decrease, 272,107 tons, of which 276,850 tons is anthracite, and the balance bituminous.—*Miners' Journal, Pottsville, Pa., April 24, 1874.*
Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 86 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Closed.
Gold	113¾	113¾
U. S. 5ixes—1881—coupons	122	122½
5-20 1862	116¾	116¾
5-20 1864	117¼	117¼
" 1865	118¾	118¾
" 1865 new	120	120¼
" 1867	119¾	119¾
" 1868—coupons	120¼	120¼
10-40's	116¾	116¾
Currency, 6's	116¼	116¾
New 5-20's, reg	113¾	113¾
10-40's—coupons		

RAILWAYS.

New York Central	98	98¾
Erie	36¾	36
L. S.	100	100
R. I. & P.	104	104
C. C. & I. C.	87¾	87¾
St. Paul	37¾	37¾
Do. Pref	58	57¾
Michigan Southern	76¾	76
Do. Central		
North Western Common	46¾	46¾
Do. Preferred		66
Rock Island	100¾	100¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	93¾	93
Pacific Mail	34¾	34¾
Western Union Telegraph	14¾	14¾
Ohio & Mississippi	19¾	19¾
Union Pacific	40¾	41
Toledo & Wabash	40¾	41
Harlem	126	126
Chicago and Alton	107¾	107¾
Adams Express	98	98
American Express	62¾	62¾
U. S. Express	67	66¾
W. Fargo & Co. Express	76	78
Quicksilver	29	29
Canton	54	54
Terre Haute	10	
Panama	103	107
Fort Wayne	93¾	
Hannibal and St. Joseph.	31	30¾
Do. preferred	51	

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, 51 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of live stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

	Bid.	Asked
Penna. Central	63¾	
" scrip	100	
Reading	56¾	57
United Cos. of N. J.	123	123½
Oil Creek	8¼	
A. V. R. R. 7-30	93½	94
Central Transportation	43	44
Empire do.	82¾	83

NEW YORK, May 1, 1874.
The Treasury disbursements were $225,000, and the customs receipts $426,000. The dry goods imports for the week were $1,875,486. Money was easy at 3@4. Sterling was firm at 487¼@487½ for sixty days and 490@490¾ for sight. Gold ranged 112⅞@113⅛, and closed at 113. The carrying rates were 2@3¼. The clearings amounted to $32,060,000. State bonds were dull. Governments were firm. Railroad bonds were firm and slightly improved. The day closed with an improved tone in financial circles and a more hopeful feeling in regard to the future. Stocks opened strong, but the first call declined ¼@⅝. After the first call a general recovery took place, and the market became firm during the late hours of business, and prices shortly before the close showed an advance of ¼@1⅝ on the entire list. In final dealings there was a fractional reaction from the highest point. The greatest improvement was in Western Union, Pacific Mail, Wabash, Union Pacific, St. Paul and Rock Island. The sales of the day aggregated 125,000 shares, of which 17,600 were Western Union, 12,000 Pacific Mail, 13,000 Lake Shore, 20,000 Union Pacific, 6,000 Northwest Common, and 10,000 Wabash.
Governments.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 122; 5-20s of '62, 116¾, ex. interest; do. of '64, 117¼; do. of '65, 118¾; do. '65, new, 120¼; do. '67, 119¾; do. '68, 120¼; 10-40s, 116¾; 6s, registered, 10-40s, 113¾; currency 6s, 116¾.
State Bonds.—Missouri 6s, Tennessee, old, 79; do new, 59; Virginia, new 6s, do old, 32; North Carolina old, 27; do new, 22½.
Stocks.—Canton, 55; Western Union Telegraph Co., 14¾; Quicksilver, 29; Adams Express, 98; Wells, Fargo & Co., Express, 78; American Express, 62¾; United States Express, 66¾; Pacific Mail, 34¾; New York Central, 98¾; Erie, 36; do preferred, 54; Harlem, 126; Reading, 56¾; Michigan Central, 78; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 93; Northwestern, common, 46¾; do preferred, 66; Rock Island, 99¾; New Jersey Central, 104¾; St. Paul, 37¾; do preferred, 57¾; Toledo & Wabash, 41¾; do preferred, 71; Fort Wayne, 93¾; Terre Haute, 10; do preferred, 26; Chicago & Alton, 107¾; do, preferred, 104; Ohio & Mississippi, 20; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 64; Burlington & Quincy, 104¾; Lake Shore, 94¾; Central Transportation, 44; Union Pacific, 40¾; Hannibal & St. Jo., 31; Delaware & Lackawanna, 103.
LONDON, May 1—5 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £9,000. The rate of discount in open market for three months' bills is 3 12-16@3¾, which is 3-16 below bank rate.
PARIS, May 1.—Rentes, 60f 30c.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms
PENNA CENTRAL.

J Moorhead m	2
PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & C'G'O RAILROAD, P. F. R. Line, No. 2	
Lindsey & McC m	6
Caughey & H m	6 J W Porter & Co m 12
Lewis O & P m	1 shoonoogee & Co 6
Total	25
CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.	
Isabella Furnace o	1 Lewis O & P m 7

Dry Goods.
NEW YORK, May 1.—Business continues quiet with commission houses, but the jobbing trade is rather better with a moderate demand. Cotton goods are quiet. Woolens and woolen goods are steady. Silks are reduced by agents to 50 less five per cent. Linens and linen piece goods are steady at low prices. Fancy prints and shirtings are firm. Black dress silks and narrow stripes are selling well.

COMMERCIAL.
Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.
PITTSBURGH MARKETS.
OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, May 1, 1874.
The most important and encouraging feature we have to record is an improvement in the weather, which, as is well known, has been very unpleasant for some time past, thereby curtailing general business very materially. The country roads are reported as being almost impassable in many places, and, until they get in better condition, our country trade, which by the way is a good deal larger than people generally have any idea of, must, of necessity, be light. However, notwithstanding all the drawbacks to which we are subjected, there is, nevertheless, a very fair business doing, and we see in hopes that it will soon be considerably augmented.
APPLES—Sales of green apples at $4.50@5.50 ₩ brl, according to quality and condition. The receipts continue light, but the supply is fully up to present requirements.
APPLE BUTTER—70@80 cts per gal.
BRANS—Dull: $22@22.50 ₩ bushel
BUTTER—The market has been rather better during the past few days, the inclement weather and bad roads, having curtailed the receipts very much indeed, and in some instances better prices are being realized, although as a rule, holders are still anxious to realize. Sales reported at 30@33 for prime to choice and 25@30 for choice dairy. It is not expected, however, that these prices will be maintained any length of time, as the supply is fully up to the demand at present, and a reaction again is almost certain.
CHEESE—Is selling on a jobbing way, at 12@13 for new; the latter for Dairy, 10@17 for new Ohio Factory, and 18@19 for prime old New York.
EGGS—Selling in light supply and prices advanced to 13@13½ ₩ brl.
DRIED FRUIT—Apples, 9@11 cts for quartered, and 17@18 for sliced. Peaches, 16@18 for halved and quarters; 23@25 for halved and 18@20 for peeled.
HONEY—The market under the influence of unfavorable reports from New York and continued liberal receipts, is scarcely as strong as it was, although there has been no quotable change in prices since the date of our last report; it may still be regarded as the ruling quotation.
FLOUR—Is firmer and dealers generally appear to be strongly impressed by J. Q. Hartsfield's that they ought to advance Spring wheat flours, but one is afraid to do it, being apprehensive that his neighbor will not follow his example, and that he may lose some of his trade by being undersold. Competition is strong and margins are shaved close. Sales of Spring wheat extras at $6.75@7.25 for Spring wheat; $7.75@8.25 for red winter, and 10@15 for white. Rye Flour, $5.75@6.
GROCERIES—We have nothing new to report in regard to Coffee, excepting that our latest advices from New York report a much more active activity, but at a reduction in prices of from ¼ to ⅝ of a cent ₩ lb. Refined Sugars continue firm, with the same kind of New Orleans Molasses, which are in light stock in this market. Lake Herring and White Fish firm, and in light supply.
COFFEE—Choice Rio, 23; prime, 20; good, 18; fair, 17@. Roasted, 30 for 1 pound packages.
MOLASSES—Strictly prime new crop New Orleans, according to quality, 70@75.
RICE—Choice Carolina, 6¾; Patna, 8½@; Rangoon, 8@8½.
SUGARS—Patent Cut Loaf, 13½; Crushed, Powdered and Granulated, 11½; Standard A, 10½; B, 10; Ex. C, 9½; Circle C, 9¾; Franklin Ex. C, 9½; Franklin No. 1, 9; Eagle, 8¾; Golden Ex. C, 9; Franklin No. 2, 8¾; Golden Extra C, 8¼; Yellow Sugars, 8 to 9, as to quality.
SYRUPS—Extra White Drips, 70c; Sugar Drips, 60c; Amber, 60@65; lower grades, 50@55, as to quality.
GRAIN—The most important feature we have to notice is a slight increase in the arrivals, but as yet there is no accumulation, and prices are fully sustained. Winter Wheat may be fairly quoted at $1.26@1.30 for red and $1.30@1.35 per bushel additional for white. There has been quite an increase in the receipts of Corn during the last 24 hours, but prices are still sustained, ranging from 59 to 61, according to quality. There was considerable inquiry for Rye, corn to-day, and it is proper to be understood at 80@82. Shelled is offering more liberally, particularly in store, and sales reported at 55@57. Outside parties offer to sell for future delivery at 52, but is quiet and unchanged at $1.05@1.05.
HAY—Timothy for baled is reported steady, and the supply of strictly prime is light, scarcely equal to the demand; prices, however, remain about as last quoted, ranging from $20@21 per ton.
HOMINY—$3.25@3.50 ₩ brl.
POTATOES—Still selling at $1.30@1.40 ₩ bushel by the carload and $1.35@1.40 in a jobbing way, the outside figure for prime Peach Blows. By the bushel, 40@45 ₩ bu.
POULTRY—Dressed Chickens quotable at 13@14c per lb; live, 75 to 85c per pair.
PROVISIONS—Hams—Extra Sugar Cured, 13¾ ₩ lb; canvassed, 13½; Shoulders—Extra Sugar Cured, 9¾; canvassed, 9¾; Breakfast Bacon—Extra Sugar Cured, 12½; Dried Beef—Extra Sugar Cured, 16¾; canvassed, 17. Beef Tongues—Sugar cured, 37½@ per dozen. Bacon—Clear Rib Sides, 9¼; Rib Sides, 9¼; Short Rib Sides, 10¾; Clear Rib Sides, 11 Mess Pork, ₩ brl, 418 50; Lard—Prime Leaf, in tierces, 11½@ 12; refined sugar use in tierces, 11½; half brls, 11¾; buckets, 12¾; in 5 lb caddies, 13¾; in 5 lb do, 13½; in 10 lb pails, 13½; in 5 lb do, 14¾; in 6 lb do, 14¾. Ham Sausage, 10.
MILL FEED—There is an active demand for bran, and the market is almost bare; quotable at $17@18 ₩ ton.
MAPLE SYRUP—Is quotable at $1.20@1.25 for gallon jugs. Maple Sugar, in cakes, 10@12c per lb; pound sugar, 12@13c.
RAGS—Good mixed 3c lb.
SEEDS—Clover seed is in light supply with jobbing sales at $5.75@5.87½ ₩ bushel. Timothy dull at $2@2.25; Flax, $2.30@2.33. Onion Sets scarce, at $2.75@3 ₩ bushel.
TALLOW—There is a steady demand, and we can report regular sales at 6¾@7 ₩ lb.

PITTSBURGH IRON AND NAIL MARKET.
OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, May 1, 1874.
There is, so far as we have been able to learn, nothing particularly important to record in regard to the iron trade; some of the mills report that orders have commenced to slack off somewhat, that the demand is not as urgent as it has been, although they still have about all they can do, and none of them propose to work up to their full capacity. We have every reason to believe that the production in Pittsburgh of manufactured iron, from the first of January to May 1st, 1874, was larger than ever before in the history of the trade; this may appear rather strange, in view of the depression which has characterized the business elsewhere, but there is no doubt about its correctness. The best evidence of this is that every mill in the production of the ores belonging to the Worth heirs, which, until recently, was in litigation, was kept in full running order all the time in question; manufacturers nearly all admit that their trade during the past winter was larger than it ever was before, although at the same time they claim that the margin for profit was unusually small—some of them think nonexistent. We have just recently been a still further shrinkage in prices, and quotations may now be given on a basis of 2.65@2.70 for 3 dges, although it is intimated that some sales have been made as low as 2.60 and six tenths.
The demand for Nails is also slacking off somewhat, but the factories still have about all they can do, and there is not much doubt but that the close of the sales during the month of the season. Stocks were unusually light, both in the hands of jobbers and consumers at the close of 1873, which, together with the very low prices, caused an increased demand, as the impression prevailed that Nails are a safe investment in prospect of an advance. Quotations are from 3.30@3.75, sixty days, with two per cent off for cash.
Following is the prevailing card rates for manufactured iron and nails.

FLAT BAR.

1¼ to 4 by ⅝ to 1	1¼ and 1⅜ by ⅝ to ⅞ 2-10c
1¼ to 4 by ⅛ to ½	1¼ and 1⅜ by ⅛ to ½ 3-10c
4½ to 6 by ⅝ to 1	1¼ and 1⅜ by ⅝ to ⅞ 3-10c
4½ to 6 by 1⅛ to 1½	1¼ and 1⅜ by 1⅛ to 1½ 4-10c
4½ to 6 by 1⅝ to 2	1¼ and 1⅜ by 1⅝ to 2 5-10c
7 to 8 by ⅝ to 1	1¼ and 1⅜ by ⅝ to ⅞ 4-10c
7 to 8 by 1⅛ to 1½	1¼ and 1⅜ by 1⅛ to 1½ 5-10c
7 to 8 by 1⅝ to 2	1¼ and 1⅜ by 1⅝ to 2 6-10c

ROUNDS AND SQUARES.

1 to 1¼ inch	3-10c 1¾ to 2 inch 7-10c
2 to 2¼ inch	8-10c 2¼ to 2½ inch 9-10c
2¾ to 3 inch	1 00 3¼ to 3½ inch 1 10c
3¾ to 4 inch	1 20 4 inch 1 30c
⅝ to ⅞ inch	4-10c ¼ inch 5-10c
1 to 1¼ inch	3-10c 1¼ to 1½ inch 6-10c
⅝ to ⅞ inch	4-10c ¼ inch 5-10c
1 to 1¼ inch	3-10c 1¼ to 1½ inch 6-10c

HORSE SHOE.

All sizes	5-10c

HEAVY BANDS.

⅜c to 6 by ¼ and 5-16	⅜ to ⅝ by ¼ and ⅝ 6-10c
⅜ to ⅝ by ⅜ and ½	⅜ to ⅝ by ⅝ and ¾ 6-10c
⅝ to ¾ by ¼ and ⅝	⅝ to ¾ by ⅝ and ¾ 6-10c
8-16 inch	5-10c 5-16 inch 6-10c

LIGHT BANDS.

3 to 5 by 3-16 to No. 16	5-10c 12 to 15 by 3-16 to No. 16 5-10c
6 to 8 by 3-16 to No. 16	5-10c 12 to 15 by 3-16 to No. 16 6-10c
8 to 12	5-10c 15 to 20	7-10c

HOOPS.

2¼ to 3 inch	4-10c ¼ inch 5-10c
3¼ to 4¼ inch	5-10c ¼ inch 6-10c
4¼ to 5¼ inch	6-10c ¼ inch 7-10c
1¼ to 1¾ inch	5-10c ¼ inch 6-10c
2 to 2¼ inch	5-10c ¼ inch 7-10c

OVAL IRON.

⅜ to 1¼ inch	5-10c ¼ inch 3 00c
1¼ to 1½ inch	5-10c ¼ inch 4-10c

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.

⅜ to ¾ inch	5-10c ¼ inch 5-10c
⅞ to 1 inch	4-10c ¼ inch 6-10c
Plough Steel	5-10c ¼ inch 5-10c
Band Steel	5-10c ¼ inch 5-10c

TANK IRON.

	Rolled.	Punched.
⅜ inch	3 00c	Heads, flanging	3 00c
½ inch	3 00c	Flow sheets	4 00c
Boiler plate	3 00c	Flow wings	4 00c
Heads, not flanging	2 50c	

SHEET IRON.

	Rolled.	Charcoal.	Juniata.
No. 10 to 14	3-10c	6 10c	6 00c
No. 15 to 20	3-10c	7 10c	8 10c
No. 21 to 24	4-10c	9 10c	9 10c
No. 25 to 26	5-10c	7 10c	8 10c
No. 27	6-10c	8 10c	8 10c

All sheets over 26 in. wide 1c per lb extra.

EXTRAS FOR CUTTING TO LENGTH.

Flat bars and round and square	1-10c
Flat bars for tire	1-10c
Heavy plates	1-10c
Light bands and wagon box iron	1-10c
Hoops	1-10c
Oval, Half Oval and Half Round	1-10c

CUT NAILS, BRADS, SPIKES, ETC.

	Per keg.
10d to 60d nails, fences and brads	$4 12½
8d and 9d nails, fences and brads	4 62½
6d and 7d nails, fences and brads	4 62½
4d and 5d nails	5 62½
3d nails	7 12½
2d nails	7 87½

BARREL. CLINCH.

¾ inch	7 12½ Clinch nails	$5 87½
½ inch	6 62½ CUT SPIKES.	
⅜ inch	5 87½ 3 to 6 inch	4 37½
¼ inch	5 62½	
3d	4 87½	

TERMS—Less 12½ per cent. per keg, sixty days. Two per cent. allowed only in case invoices are paid for in ten days from date.
Finishing Nails—¼ in. $1.62½; 1 in. $1.62½.
Finishing Nails, advanced $1.25 from 4d to 40d.
Lining Nails—10c per keg advance on common.
Casing Nails—15c per keg advance on common.
Tobacco Nails—50 per keg advance on common.
Extras for coarser assortments of the market without notice.
SETTLEMENT—On Nail ordered in lots of 100 kegs, or over, 12½ cents per keg.
TERMS—60 days or discount of 2 per cent for cash, if remitted on receipt of invoice. Payments to be made in New York Exchange U. S. Treasury Notes or their equivalent. No discount on bills of less amount than $50.00.

PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKET—WEEKLY REVIEW.
OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, May 1, 1874.
Trade in pig iron continues in an unsettled and, to producers particularly, very unsatisfactory condition, and, notwithstanding hopes of an early improvement are still entertained, the outlook at the present time is not encouraging. Furnacemen have been struggling along as best they could, for several months past, at no time able to realize more than cost for their product, and during the past thirty days, selling at a loss of from one to three dollars per ton, in hopes that, they said, be "things would be better, but in this they have been disappointed, in fact, instead of an improvement, it has been all the worse and worse. It looks now as if there was no way to obtain a general suspension, and a number of furnaces, were of here, have blown out already and others will do likewise, as soon as they have work up what ore they have on hand and contracted for. It is true, some of them cannot well afford to stop, but it is certainly better to suspend than to go on as we have done, in view of the fact that present rates do not cover actual cost, and besides, there is not much chance of an advance as long as there is an overproduction, which has been the case for a year or more past.
Following sales were reported:

ALLEGHENY COKE.

200 tons No 1 Foundry	private

ANTHRACITE.

10 tons No 1 Foundry	$35 00 4 mos

HANGING ROCK.

43 tons No. 1 Foundry	38 to 40 00 4 mos
9 tons Cold Blast	40 00 4 mos

BIRMINGHAM COAL SMELTED FROM ORE.

40 tons No. 1 Foundry	30 00 4 mos
60 tons White and Mottled Forge	
Neutral	25 50 4 mos
50 tons No. 1 Foundry	30 00 4 mos
100 tons Gray Forge	28 00 4 mos
100 tons Mottled and White C S	29 50 4 mos
100 tons White Neutral	26 00 4 mos
100 tons Open Gray Bed Short	28 50 4 mos
100 tons Soft Silvery	27 00 4 mos

RIVER NEWS.
State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.
OFFICE OF OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE N. S. ARMY.—DAILY REPORT OF THE STAGE OF WATER, WITH CHANGES IN THE 24 HOURS ENDING 5 P M

Stations.	Above low water	Change in 24 hrs.	Dir'n of ft.	State of Weather.
Brownsville, Pa	10	6	4 10 W	Clearing.
Brunswick, Mo.	3	6	S	Clear.
Cairo Ill.	45	9	—6 S	Clear.
Cincinnati, O.	46		+1 SW	Fair.
Confluence, Pa.	5	5	—7 NW	Fair.
Davenport, Ia.	7	1	+1 W	Fair.
Evansville, Ind.	39	10	+5 8 SW	Fair.
Freeport, Pa.	5	6	—5 W	Fair.
Helena,	43	3	+1 W	Clear.
Hermann, Mo.	7	11	—9 S	Clear.
Jefferson City,	7	3	—6 S	Clear.
Kansas City, Mo	7	1	+1 SW	Fair.
Keokuk, Iowa.	7	1	+1 SE	Fair.
Leavenworth,	2	6	+1 S	Cloudy.
Lexington, Mo.	7	2	+1 SE	Cloudy.
Lacrosse	7	7	+1 E	Tut'ng.
Morgantown	7	2	1 W	Cloudy.
Dubuque,	10	4	+1 NE	Cloudy.
Marietta, O.	25	7	NW	Cloudy.
Memphis, Tenn	31	10	SW	Clear.
Nashville, Tenn.	34	2	—2 S	Clear.
New Geneva, Pa.	8	4	W	Fair
Omaha, Neb.	5	2	—3 S	Cloudy.
Paducah, Ky	44	10	—4 SE	Clear.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	13	2	—3 8 NW	Fair.
Shreveport, La.	30	5	+2 S	Clear.
St. Joseph, Mo.	6	6	SW	Cloudy.
St. Louis, Mo.	16	5	—5 S	Fair.
St. Paul, Minn.	4	3	W	Fair.
Vicksburg,	45	8	SW	Clear.
Warsaw, Ills.	7	9	+1 1 SE	Fair.
Yankton, D. T.	9	2	E	Fair.

The river continues to recede at this point, with thirteen feet in the channel. Weather cloudy, and warmer than it has been for some days past, with indications at this writing favorable for more rain.
The Mary Davage barges are filling up steadily for St. Louis, and will be ready to take her departure next week.
The Reliance, Capt. Rodgers left for Yankton on Thursday, by rail, where she will join her business, and it is probable they will locate there for the summer.
The Fearless is reported as having had two barges of coke sunk by the storm at Cairo on Monday night last.
The Sam. My Choice, Eagle and Enterprise arrived, and the Baltic departed for Louisville with a tow of coal.
The Mollie Rebert arrived from Wheeling, and the Granite State from Portsmouth.
Com. W. J. Kountz is taking an active part, both in person and through the columns of his paper, in the crusade movement in Allegheny. It is scarcely necessary to state that the Commodore emphasizes strongly with the boys. He observes that Captain Stockdale, another well known steamboatman, has also become identified with the movement. Many other good men will no doubt follow in the wake of Captains Kountz and Stockdale in pushing forward the good work.
The Exchange, Captain Sam Shuman, is announced to take her departure for Cincinnati this evening and passengers and freight should bear this in mind. She is in all respects an A1 boat, and is a prominent figure in the trade.
The R W Skillinger was to have left Cincinnati for this port on Thursday. The I N Phillips left Nashville for Pittsburgh on Saturday.
The Esperanza is filling up steadily for St. Louis, and will soon be ready to take her departure. She is a neat passenger steamer, besides being a big carrier.
Freights continue very low, ten cents per 100 lbs to Louisville and 15c to St. Louis. It is said that some shipments were made to St. Louis recently below 15c. Nail, we understand, are being shipped from Wheeling to Cincinnati at 5c ₩ keg.
On Saturday morning, when the Kate Kinney was passing North Market street, St. Louis, a sinking skiff, containing a man who was paddling with one hand and supporting another man in the water with the other, was seen. The working hard to save his companion's life as well as his own. Captain Kinney never fails to respond to cases of distress. In five minutes he had rescued and conveyed the party ashore. The man in the water died immediately, and the other was almost too exhausted to thank his preservers.
—Captain Mart Fisher, of the Warner, was peremptorily ordered by Capt. R. H. Revalle, Superintendent of the Wharves of New Orleans, to remove a barge in three hours under a threat of prosecution, notwithstanding he had left the city for proper wharfage accommodation for the transaction of his business, and at a time when, owing to a high wind and storm, he could not be had been trying unsuccessfully for three days to employ a harbor tug to tow it to another landing.
—A Memphis correspondent says: The Paragon I. burnt broke a big chain twice in Bayou Sara near Baton Rouge, which let her entire Grecian bend down several inches, but repaired it sufficiently to let her go on through as reported yesterday.
—The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company delivered a large lot of chain here on Monday, bought last Monday at St. Joseph, from Messrs. Fleming & Howard, the transfer steamer Elkhorn for $17,000.

[For Latest River News see Fourth Page.]

RIVER PACKETS.
For Louisville, Cairo and St. Louis.
SATURDAY, May 2—4 P. M.
STEAMER
MARY DAVAGE AND BARGES.
J. W. RATCLIFFE.....Master.
H. GRACE.....Clerk.
We tow barges, some of which bring new lumber, insures our departure at the time specified, giving us a decided advantage over steamers whose entire load is yet to be received.
Through receipts given to Nashville, Memphis, New Orleans, Shreveport and Jeffersonville, and all points Southwest. San Francisco, Cheyenne, Greeley, Wyoming, Salt Lake and Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Fremont, St. Joe, Kansas City. Also, to all points on the Missouri river.
For lowest rates apply on board, or to
ERNEST M'CAGEY or
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

Pittsburgh and St. Louis Packet Co
For Louisville, Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis.
WEDNESDAY, May 6—4 P. M
THE COMMODIOUS NEW STEAMER
MOLLIE REBERT.
FRANK Y. BELCHER.....Master.
CHAS. LEGNIFER.....Clerk.
Will leave as announced above, giving through receipts for Paducah and passage to all points on Upper Mississippi and Missouri rivers.
For Freight or Passage apply on board.

For Cincinnati, Cairo and St. Louis.
SATURDAY, May 2 P. M.
THE LIGHT DRAUGHT STEAMER
ARGENZA.
JOS. P. DUNLEVY.....Master
J. R. COOPER.....Clerk.
Will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage, apply on board.

For Cincinnati.
SATURDAY, May 2 P. M.
THE FINE PASSENGER STEAMER
EXCHANGE.
S. SHUMAN.....Commander
WM. MCCLURE.....Clerk.
Will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
FAIRMAN & HENDERSON,
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agts.

INSURANCE.
"ARMENIA"
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PITTSBURGH, PA.
Office in First National Bank Building, Corner Fifth avenue and Wood street.
CASH CAPITAL.....$250,000 00
CASH ASSETS, Jan. 1st, 1874.....537,042 82
Insures against loss or damage by fire, Buildings, Merchandise, Household Furniture and all other insurable property at as low rates as other first-class companies.
S. S. D. THOMSON, President.
JAMES H. BELL, Secretary.
DIRECTORS.
JOHN D. SCULL, Cashier First National Bank.
JAMES LAUGHLIN, of Jas. & Laughlin, Iron Mfrs.
JOHN HEATH, President Central Refining Co.
CHAS. H. ZUG, of Zug & Co., Sable Iron and Nail Mfrs.
JOHN HEATH, of Heath & Sper, Lumber Merchants.
JACOB KOPP, of Kopp & Voegly, Lumber Merchants.
J. J. STRAUB, President Real Estate Loan and Trust Co.
HENRY WARNER, County Comptroller.
JACOB H. WALTER, Treasurer Penn Bank.
ALEX. CATHCART, Lumber Merchant.
M. C. WARNER, of Wing Brothers & Co., Commission Merchants.
JOHN A. MILLER, Postmaster Allegheny City.
ROBERT H. DALZELL, of Evans, Dalzell & Co., Cramp and Tube Works.
S. D. THOMSON, President.
JOHN S. MCCREERY, of Hitchcock, McCreery & Co., Commission Merchants.
HUGH MCNEILL, of McNeil, Dean & Co., Lumber Merchants.
JAMES L. BUTLER, Secretary.
ADAM M. BYERS, Treasurer.
JAMES MARSHALL, of James Marshall & Co., Iron Founders.
JOHN A. HAUG, President German Savings Bank, Allegheny City, Pa.
ISAAC STEWART, Justice of the Peace.
a16:22 A. C. SEABIGHT, General Agent.

UNION INSURANCE CO.
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office—116 Smithfield St., Second Floor,
MELLON'S BUILDING.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.—Clear scrap iron Mullins & Co 4 do o bris Central No. Co; 10 o lumber Stark & Sons; 1 do Dunbar & Co; 1 do R P Burgan & Co; 1 do Walker & K; 2 do Jas H Lon; 10 do Ice Thos McCloy; 1 do oats Jas Hammond; 1 do D Wallace; 1 do Black Bird & Co; 3 bxs brushes A McClure & Co; 3 do Arbuckles & Co; 2 do corn P H Hunker & Co; 3 do Haines & Co; 2 odls bone Jas Rees; 5 bxs Hare & Co; 7 do Andries Lemon & W; 250 brls flour S P Sariver & Co; 1 case sundries Lindsay & McCutcheon; 1 case sundries Lindsay & Co; 2 brls grease Paine A & T; 2 bxs 1 case o do boards F Pollard; 8 do castg A J Smith; 50 cases 1 wrote Dunn & Co; 1 do Hoagland & Co; F W Jenkins & Bro; 1 keg lard 1 box butter M W Rankin; 1 brl molasses J S Dilworth; 1 do do Jas Rees; 1 do do J J McKay; 21 do cans goods H S; 25 bdls rakes Whitmore W L & A; 25 bxs rye D McMillen; 10 do potatoes W Dunn; 1 bar steel Wm Miller; 1 do Wm Miller & Son; 1 do Hogsett & Bole; 1 bdl ice McNish & Co; 2 bxs cheese 1 brl molasses syrup Voigt M & Co; 5 do o sundries J Porse field; 3 do o keg barley 10 do 3 do o meal Arbuckles & Co;

HOME NEWS.

Letters Held for Postage.

Miss Eva Clark, Monongahela City, Pa., 3c; N. F. Hopkins, East Evans, N. Y., 3c; W. H. Irwin, Wheeling, Va., 1c; Henry C. King, Philadelphia, Pa., 3c; Louisa Sheridan, Malta, Ohio, 3c.

E. C. NEGLEY.

Another Site to be Condemned.

United States District Attorney Reed has received instructions to have condemned the site commencing on Sixth avenue, sixty feet below Smithfield street, and running down to Church alley, at the corner of Bunn's music store, and thence back to Strawberry alley, and up again to within sixty feet of Smithfield street.

A Serious Fall.

Yesterday afternoon a little two-year old son of Health Officer Christ Hoch, of Allegheny, fell down a flight of stairs at his home on Rebecca street, near Ridge avenue, and was so badly injured that it was at first thought it could not recover. Medical aid was at once summoned, and last evening its condition was somewhat improved.

Obituary.

Mr. Daniel Smith, father of Alderman D. L. Smith of Allegheny, died on Thursday night at his residence on Linden street, aged 75 years. The gentleman was born in Carlisle, this State and had resided in Allegheny upwards of forty years. He had been in ill health for several years past. The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 24 Linden street, Allegheny, this morning at ten o'clock.

City Letter Carriers.

The letter carriers of Pittsburgh delivered and collected the following amount of mail matter during the month of April:

	Delivered.	Collected.	Total.
Mail letters	179 944	110 305	290 249
Mail Postal cards	13,369	17 616	30,985
Drop letters	38 821	26,485	62 806
Drop postal cards	9,875	.....	9,875
Newspapers	67,283	11,288	78,571
Registered letters	594	.....	594
Grand total			473,080

The Allegheny Mayoralty—Candidacy of Mr. W. H. Ross.

Our attention has been called to an error which appeared in our report of the Prohibition meeting in Allegheny on Thursday evening in the North avenue M. E. church. The report set forth that Mr. W. H. Ross was nominated as the Prohibition candidate for Mayor of Allegheny, when the fact was that no nomination was made by the general meeting, and Mr. Ross was only incidentally mentioned as a suitable candidate. The nomination was the result of a conference held in one of the class rooms of the church by parties representing the Prohibition Executive Committee. These persons retired to consult while the general temperance discussion was going on, and the nomination was thus not brought before the general meeting. The error occurred by confounding the actions of the members of the Prohibition Committee, with that of the meeting at large.

The report in substance, as it appeared in our columns, was furnished by the Secretary of the General meeting, who was also Secretary of the nominating caucus, and the mistake was probably unintentionally made by him when "writing up" the proceedings.

PICKPOCKETS AT WORK.

They Do a Rushing Business.

The pickpockets were on hand at the circus yesterday, and drove a good business. In the afternoon six persons reported that they had had their pockets picked, among them was Mr. Carl Hanman, the insurance agent. He lost a small sum of money and a lot of valuable papers. Last evening a man notified a police officer that his pocket had been picked of $100, and another of $150.

SUPPOSED BURGLARS CAUGHT.

A Haul of a Pair of Suspicious Characters Last Night.

Last night about half past eleven o'clock, officer McAnerny arrested Hugh Armstrong and Thomas Green in a saloon on the Diamond, where they where trying to pawn an overcoat for four dollars. They said they had just come in from Philadelphia, and if they got the money they would treat the house. The overcoat is a very fine one, and the officer not liking the men's action took them to the lock up. Here a search was made. The only thing found was a card in the collar marked "H. J. McCance, Pittsburgh." In the men's pockets were found a pawn ticket of Gallinger's pawn shop, recently robbed, for a pin and chain, also two compasses and a new pocket book, which are believed to have all been stolen. The fellows look very suspicious, and are believed to be a portion of the gang of burglars which have been operating in this city for some time past. They will have a hearing before Acting Mayor McMasters to-day.

DEATH IN A MINE.

Two Men Killed by a Fire Damp Explosion.

Yesterday morning a terrible accident occurred at the Penn shaft at Irwin Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad. By some oversight, the door leading to the air passages had been left open, and the result was a collection of fire damp. Jonathan Williams and William Neysmith, two coal miners employed in the shaft, went down about half past four o'clock to commence their day's work. Williams was to the lead. As soon as he entered the mine with his lighted lamp, a fearful explosion occurred, killing both men instantly. It was thought by those who had heard the report of the explosion, that more men were in the mine, and a terrible excitement was caused thereby. As soon after as possible, search was instituted, and the bodies of Williams and Neysmith were found almost at the entrance of the shaft. Williams was a married man, and leaves a large family. Neysmith was single. Both men resided at Irwins.

THE "NATION" DEPOSITORS

Their Meeting Last Evening—The Resolution of Councils—The Extension—Harmonious Action—Committee's Report—Examination of Titles.

Last evening the depositors of the Nation Trust Company held a very full meeting at the Ralston school house, on Penn avenue and Fifteenth street. Mr. Zorn presided, and called the meeting to order, Mr. Wray acting as Secretary. The proceedings were very harmonious.

Mr. Zorn stated the object of the meeting was to let the depositors know the real condition of affairs. He was happy to say that the resolution had passed Councils,—both branches,—and he asked that those in favor of an extension sign the paper laying upon the table.

Mr. Zorn then read the resolution as passed by Councils.

Mr. Rosewell said that as he understood it, the money was in the hands of the Receiver, and he would pay over the funds. He also stated that those who had signed the agreement would come in under the resolution, but those who had sued could not come in under it.

Mr. Lappan wanted to know if anything had been found out in regard to the amount of money on hand. Some had gone to the Received, but received no satisfaction.

THE COUNTY CLAIMS.

It was moved that the county also at present waive its claim for $155,000 coming to it from the bank.

There was no second to the motion.

The following committee to wait on the County Commissioners was then, on motion, appointed: Messrs. O'Donnell, Pachter, Rosewell, Wiggens and Lundy.

In reply to the question as to the amount of money in the hands of the Receiver, Mr. O'Donnell said, that he thought Mr. Bailey understood his business, and that he had understood this receivership were to be for the amount of $300,000, but of this he ought to collect about $200,000 by the first of August. These are notes that are endorsed and can not be extended, being payable when due. It is expected that he will make his report in July or August to the Court, and will then disburse the money as the Court directs.

THE SMALL DEPOSITORS

will be covered by $200,000, and about $130 000 is due to the stockholders. We, the committee, Messrs. Zorn, Rosewell and myself, have traveled over the county and viewed the property mortgaged, and went before Councils to have the resolution passed. I think that those that sue will fare worse than those who do not.

THE TITLES.

The following from Mr. J. H. Kerr was then read:

Peter Zorn, Esq:

DEAR SIR: Prior engagements that cannot be postponed will prevent me from being present at the meeting of the depositors of the Nation Trust Company this evening. Please state to the depositors that all the examinations of titles have been made and certificates duly authenticated, to the amount of four hundred thousand dollars of the mortgages, and have been filed with E. P. Jones, Esq., Chairman of the Subcommittee of Councils, and next Monday afternoon, I have been informed, has been fixed for the City Solicitors and the attorneys of the committee of depositors, to meet Mr. Jones at his office and inspect the certificates; and it is hoped at that time all the certificates will be ready and filed, and all the business appertaining to the taking of the mortgages finally completed and closed. Few have any conception of the extent of the work of these examinations, and none more than myself is pleased with the approaching end of the duties of the committee representing the depositors.

Yours very truly,

JOHN H. KERR.

Mr. O'Donnell explained that the delay in the matter has been caused by the examining of the mortgages.

The resolution of Council[illegible] then again [illegible]nation. (It [illegible] in full.)

[illegible] of Council[illegible] then read

[illegible] of thanks [illegible]tioned.

[illegible] signatures [illegible]ew time, to [illegible]extension.

[illegible] then, on motion, [illegible]urt to grant a rule on [illegible] the money now in his [illegible]

[illegible]ment were appointed: [illegible]irman; O'Donnell, Rosewell [illegible]

[illegible]otion, it was resolved that the old standing committee of three attend the meeting of stockholders on Tuesday evening next.

On motion adjourned to meet again at the call of the Chair.

A Perfect Woman, Nobly Planned.

And she became such by patronizing R. A. Hall of No. 79 Fourth avenue, who is first-class in the manufacture of ornamental Hair Work, and keeps on hand an excellent assortment and great variety of Wigs, Toupees, Switches, Curls, and all things else pertaining to his line of goods, all of which he will sell at very moderate figures, and requests all whom it may concern to give him a call, feeling assured that he can [illegible]tee satisfaction as to style, quality and

The Homestead Butchery.

Arrest of the Supposed Murderer.

Inquest Yesterday at Homestead—The Developments that were Made—An Important Arrest on Troy Hill in Allegheny—The Murderer Supposed to be in Custody—His Movements from Thursday Morning.

About the only additional thing of any importance that has been developed regarding the murder at Homestead, since our report of yesterday is the finding of the remains of the little girl who was missing. Coroner McClallin commenced the work of examining witnesses yesterday morning, and taking testimony regarding the murder of the Hamnett family. The inquest was held in the school house at Homestead, and the entire proceedings were closely watched by a large and deeply interested crowd. The first witness examined was Dr. E. A. Wood, who, in connection with Dr. Thomas, made a critical examination of the bodies.

THE TESTIMONY OF DR. WOOD

is as follows: "There are four kinds of testimony connected with the subject under consideration, by which I, as a medical man, determine the question of murder in the family of Hamnett, and which I offer to the jury, hoping they may enable you to bring in an intelligent verdict. The first is, wounds of the skulls and the brains; second, the kind of wounds; third, the presence of clotted blood on the surface and near the wounds; and fourth, the dress of the adults, establishing the fact that they were not in bed. To these might be added other corroborative proof, for if it can be shown that one of this unfortunate family was murdered it is presumptive evidence that all four must also have been murdered. The body of the child was so nearly destroyed by fire that any mark of other violence was not apparent. The proof of its having met with

A VIOLENT DEATH

anterior to the fire, rests entirely on the corroborative testimony, which I think warrants you in bringing in a verdict of murder. As to its identity I can only say that it is doubtful which child it is. There was left one tooth, the first molar, in the upper jaw. She must have been at least seven, and as there were no other teeth, it is presumed that she could not have been much older.

The next body examined was that of a boy apparently twelve or thirteen years old. The body being preserved his body from incineration, and many previous marks were comparatively distinct. I found three incised wounds in the throat, none of which were sufficient to cause death. The skull was fractured and the brain somewhat broken down in a manner sufficient to cause death. These injuries were the effect of blows of some powerful person. The character of the wounds show pretty conclusively that

HE WAS MURDERED

by a blunt instrument. The pole of a hatchet exactly accommodates itself to the fracture of the skull. A hatchet was found near his body. I believe that he was murdered by two blows with that instrument. These wounds could not have been produced during or after the burning of the body. Additional evidence of murder is the evidence of clotted blood entangled in the hair on the back of the head. This blood must have deposited there before the burning. No bleeding, especially for that part, could possibly have occurred from the burning." The evidence of Dr. Wood was corroborated in every particular by Dr. Thomas.

THAT VISIT.

Mr. Samuel G. West said that he went up on Wednesday evening at six o'clock to Hamnett's to get some hay cut; met Mrs. Hamnett at the door; she remarked that she was going over to our house; told her she had better wait and go down with me; Mr. Hamnett and the hired man cut my hay and then went to supper; Mrs. H. remarked incidentally that she had given the hired man fifty cents for something; after supper drove to Porter's; stayed at Porter's til half past ten o'clock in the evening. Hamnett and wife walked home together. It would take him an hour to get home, probably. Went as far as the gate with them. Knew Ernest Love. He is about five feet eight inches in height, had a heavy black mustache, straight black hair. He had a mark, I think, on one of his cheeks.

DISCOVERY OF THE FIRE.

Mr. Schultz and Mr. Ackerman both testified that they had discovered the fire in the neighborhood of four o'clock on Thursday morning. When they reached the house nothing was standing but the ruins. The ground was frozen and no footprints were seen. Neither of the witness were acquainted with Mr. Hamnett's hired man. Mr. Robert Calhoun testified that he knew Love, and was of the opinion that he came from Birmingham. Mr. Hamnett had told him in conversation that his hired man was a good hand and a quiet fellow. Love was a German and did not understand English. The witness had to converse with him by the medium of signs. D. K. Calhoun said that Mr. Hamnett put his money in the bank, as the deceased had once told him that it was very foolish to keep money in the house. The witness added that he knew Love like a brother-in-law as he had a bad eye in his head. Mr. Cox testified that Mr. Hamnett was a very close man, but didn't know whether he kept money in the house. He saw the box containing charred paper but could not tell whether or not the coupons had once been Government bonds. The other witnesses that were examined only repeated what was published in the GAZETTE yesterday morning, about Love's visit to the village of Homestead, his purchase of a few articles at a grocery, and his drinking in a saloon there. Samuel Smith stated that about eight or ten days ago a ragged looking, ugly, heavy set fellow called at his house and inquired of his wife the way to Hamnett's residence. After all the above testimony had been taken the Coroner adjourned the inquest until half-past six o'clock on Tuesday evening next, when it will be resumed at the same place.

THE MISSING DISCOVERED.

Yesterday morning the debris about the ruined house was again thoroughly searched in the hope of finding the corpse of the second child, and the expectations of those engaged in the work were fully realized. The remains of a child were raked from among the ruins, but which one it is, whether Ida, the oldest, or Emma, the youngest, is a matter of conjecture. There is the satisfaction, however, of knowing that the bodies of the entire family have been recovered and that there is no longer any uncertainty regarding any member. The finding of this additional corpse, spurred the men to continued effort, thinking that perhaps the bones of Love too might be unearthed. The work was done under the supervision of Chief of Police Irwin, and the search was as thorough as it could be made, but no indication that the hired man had met his death by burning was found. There is no doubt at all now, among those who are familiar with the circumstances connected with the crime, but that Love is responsible for it, and

TELEGRAMS HAVE BEEN SENT

to all sections of the country, giving descriptions of him, in the hope of intercepting him should he endeavor to escape by any of the seaports.

REWARD OFFERED.

The County Commissioners yesterday afternoon decided to offer a reward of one thousand dollars for the arrest of the murderer, and the relatives of Mr. Hamnett have also announced their determination to give an equal sum, making two thousand dollars in all.

THE RUMORS CURRENT.

As everything that bears the least indication of being even remotely connected with this murder is read with avidity, it might be of some interest to state that on Wednesday night a robbery was committed at Homestead by a colored lad, named Robert Nelson, of Elizabeth, who was visiting four colored men who keep bachelor's hall at Homestead. He stole a pair of boots, a pair of pants and five dollars in money. From this robbery may have sprung the theory that the Hamnetts were murdered by four colored men instead of by Love. It is said that four colored men were seen on Wednesday night about Homestead, and were going in the direction of Hamnett's farm. It is probable, though, that imagination has a good deal to answer for in the advancement of the idea that the murder was committed by four colored men, and there is so far as can be seen, no bottom at all to it. Everything points to Love as the murderer, and the finding of his body is the only thing that can destroy the theory that he is the man now wanted by the officers of justice.

Yesterday afternoon the detectives heard of a man, who answered the description of Love, having applied for work at several places in Temperanceville. Search was made for him, and the persons to whom he had made applications were questioned but knew nothing of him and finally all trace of him was lost.

THE DESCRIPTION ANSWERED.

About three years ago a barn, with all its contents, belonging to a Mrs. Love, who then lived in Clinton township, Butler county, was burned to the ground. Suspicion was fastened upon a Swede, who worked for Mrs. Love, and whose first name was Ernest. His second name cannot be remembered. He could talk a little English. He was arrested, convicted and sentenced to an imprisonment of two years and some months in the Western Penitentiary. A few months ago he was discharged from that institution. Mrs. Love says that he answers exactly to the description of the murderer, which was published in yesterday morning's GAZETTE. It is thought that upon his discharge from prison he assumed the name of Love, being that of his former employer, with the object of hiding himself from any who may have known him before his conviction, and in order to escape the unpleasant consequences that always follow an imprisonment. During his term in the Penitentiary he could not have learned to talk much better English, and when he came out was no better off in that respect than when he went in. The possibility that this man is the murderer will be followed up to the end.

LATER.

Arrest of the Supposed Murderer.

Last evening shortly after six o'clock a man who fully answers the description of Ernest Love, and who from his very peculiar actions and way of talking is supposed to be the much wanted murderer, was arrested on Troy Hill, Allegheny City.

The particulars of his movements from an early hour Thursday morning are as follows. About a quarter past six o'clock A. M. a man went into Fred Hollenbeck's store, at No. 206, Ohio street, Allegheny, purchased a pair of gaiters and left a valise containing

A BUNDLE OF CLOTHES

and an old pair of boots. He then went to Smith's store, also on Ohio street, and bought a new necktie. At ten o'clock in the forenoon he called on Wilhelm Baier, who works for Adolph Muehlstein, on Sixteenth street, two doors below Penn, in this city. He was acquainted with Baier, they having gone to school together in Germany. Baier asked him what he had left his position for, and he said his employer had got mad at him because he fed the horses a good deal and wanted them to look nice, and he left him. Thursday at noon he took dinner at Baier's, and afterward went to a saloon on Sixteenth street and drank pretty freely. From that place he went to Mark Adams' saloon, and, as at the other drinking place, he

SPENT SILVER MONEY

very freely. The profusion of hard cash that the man displayed attracted the attention of Mr. Adams, and made him suspect that he was a pick-pocket. From Adams' saloon, where it is said he spent the greater part of the afternoon, he went to the house of his friend, Wilhelm Baier, on Hope street, near Grier, and spent the whole of Thursday night there. On Friday (yesterday) morning he left, and said he would be back again in the evening. When the morning papers, containing a description of the murder, had been issued, both Mr. Adams and Mr. Baier saw it in the *Freheit's Freund* and immediately came to the conclusion that he had been in their houses. While in Adam's saloon, it seems that the man, whose real name is now said to be Ernest Ortwein, being flushed with beer, was boasting of his ability as an hostler. He said he was a good hostler, but that his employer would not let him do as he wanted to. He then added "but

I FIXED HIM,

I fixed him." "What did you do to him," said Mr. Adams "did you sue him?" To this question no answer was made. Ortwein carried his silver money in a lady's portmonnaie. We neglected to state that in conversation with Mr. Baier, while they were talking of Ortwein's reason for leaving his employer, the latter said that he would do anything for his employer's little girls, and repeated the assertion.

DETECTIVES ON THE THE TRAIL.

Adams and Baier being convinced by the description they had read that Ortwein, or the man who has been all along called Ernest Love, was the murderer, they communicated their suspicions to Officer McChesney, of the Pittsburgh police force, and yesterday evening, in company with Detective Long, they set out in search of Ortwein. Mr. Baier fortunately had in his possession a couple of tickets that Ortwein had got at the shoe store where he had left his valise. To that store they went, and upon describing the man, Mr. Hollenbeck said that just such a person had left the valise at his establishment.

THE MURDERER'S MOVEMENTS.

The whereabouts of Ortwein during the day, after he had left the house of Mr. Baier in the morning, are not known, but about six o'clock yesterday evening he made his appearance at Wachter's saloon, on Troy Hill, Allegheny. In the saloon were a number of men discussing the late murder. Ortwein, who was still full of beer, joined in the conversation, and said that he had worked for Mr. Hamnett, and that he was a very nice man. He then turned suddenly and at the top of his speed fled from the saloon. The men pursued and already have one man in custody, who answered the published description of Ortwein, and who, when arrested, had in his possession a watch and a pair of boots answering to those worn by the murderer, and taken in connection with his statement as to having worked for Mr. Hamnett, and his sudden flight, they suspected him to be the man and gave chase. They were joined by Officer Quirk of the Allegheny police force and soon succeeded in capturing him. He was taken to the Central Station in Allegheny and is there now.

Detective Long in company with Adams and Baier, after leaving Hollenbeck's store, went to Smith's and learned that Ortwein had purchased a necktie there. They were following up the trail when they learned that the man they were in search of had been arrested and was already in confinement. They went to the lock-up and Mr. Baier and Mr. Adams both recognized him instantly as Ernst Ortwein. He was lying asleep, and upon being roused was asked what he had been doing. He paid no attention to the question, but pretended to go asleep again. Detective Long made him get up, when the interrogatory was repeated and he answered, "I was at a brewery and drank too much beer." The prisoner answers to the description in every respect with the single exception that his moustache and goatee are not really black, but are a few shades lighter. He is a native of Wurtemberg, and is twenty-eight years of age, having been in this country about a year and a quarter.

If he is the right man, his identification will no doubt be completed to day. The fact that he admitted having worked for Hamnett is of itself sufficient cause for his arrest on sight. Persons at Homestead who have been in contact with Love will no doubt come to the city to-day, and in Ortwein they may identify the man who worked for Mr. Hamnett.

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

Adjourned Meeting of the Select Branch Yesterday—Disposing of the Unfinished Calendar—The Desk, for once, Clear of Unfinished Business.

Pursuant to adjournment the Select Council assembled on Friday afternoon, May 1st, for the purpose of finishing up the Calendar.

SELECT COUNCIL.

A. H. GROSS.....President.
E. S. MORROW.....Clerk.

The Council was called to order at fifteen minutes past two o'clock by President Gross, the following members answering to roll call.

Messrs. Adams, Aiken, Anderson, Atkinson, Atterbury, Braun, Breed, Brown, Burgwin, Chalmers, Chislett, Dannells, Doyle, Fetterman, Foster, Fox, Goldthorpe, Harrison, Hays, Holliday, Howard, Hunter, Jones, Laufman, Littell, Macfarlane, Marshall, Mitchell, Murray, McCandless, McCarthy, O'Neill, Rafferty, Rayburn, Scully, Watson, Zorn and President Gross.

President Gross stated that this was an adjourned meeting for the purpose of disposing of the unfinished Calendar.

The Calendar was then taken up: Ordinance to grade, pave and curb Maria street from Magee street to line of Stevenson estate; C. C. passed; S. C. concurred.

A BATCH OF ORDINANCES DISPOSED OF.

The following ordinances were then passed finally without debate, the action of Common Council being thus concurred in:

Ordinances establishing grades of Magee street, from Fifth avenue to Bluff street; Chestnut street, from Bluff street to Locust street; Cooper street, from Locust street to Bluff street; Vickroy street, from Cooper street to Stevenson street; Bluff street, from Shingiss street to Marion street; Forbes street, from Boyd street to Miltenberger street; Stevenson street, from Fifth avenue to Bluff street; Eagle street, from Cooper street to Shingiss street; Maria street, from Cooper street to Magee street; Boyd street, from Old avenue to Locust street; authorizing the opening of Forbes street, from Boyd street to Fifth avenue and Ross street; for the grading, paving and curbing of Forbes street, from Boyd to Fifth avenue and Ross street; authorizing the grading and paving of Garner alley, from Forty-second street to Forty-fourth street; to establish grade of Webster avenue, from Forty-second street to Jefferson street; east curb of Oak street from Fifth avenue to Ellsworth avenue; south curb of Westminster street, from Amberson avenue to Aiken avenue; east curb of Ivy street, from Fifth avenue to Ellsworth avenue; east curb of Dahlia street, from Frankstown avenue to city line; Castleman street, from Ellsworth avenue to Amberson avenue; Bayard street, from Neville street to Amberson avenue; Barton street, from Fifth avenue to Centre avenue; Pleasant street, from Fifth avenue to Ellsworth avenue; Wallingford street, from Barton street to Neville street; locating Watt street, from Ridge street to Wylie avenue; locating the extension of Jones street, from Webster avenue to Ridge street; an ordinance granting B. Weehle right to erect a frame addition; an ordinance establishing the grade of Stanton avenue; an ordinance changing the name of Lincoln avenue to Josephine street; to establish grade of Forty-second street, from Butler street to Allequippa avenue.

AFTER A PASSENGER RAILWAY.

The next ordinance taken up was an ordinance to repeal an ordinance granting the use of certain streets in the City of Pittsburgh to the Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester Passenger Railway Company. Ordained 19th December, A. D. 1859.

This ordinance evoked very considerable discussion. The argument urged in its favor was that the company has failed to live up to their contract by failing to keep Sixth avenue in proper order—hence they had forfeited their contract. They had not repaired the street when the wooden pavement had worn away, and the street was left in a bad condition.

On the other hand it was stated the Company had made the contract originally when the street was paved with cobble stone. It had since been paved with wooden pavement, and the company did not desire to be compelled to put down that kind of pavement, but would agree to repair the street with cobble stone according to the original contract.

After considerable debate a motion was made to refer the ordinance to the City Solicitor and Railroad Committee, which was lost.

A vote was finally reached on the question of the adoption of the ordinance. The yeas and nays were called with the following result:

Yeas—Messrs. Anderson, Atkinson, Braun, R. B. Brown, Chalmers, Dannells, Foster, Fox, Goldthorpe, Harrison, Howard, Macfarlane, Marshall, McCandless, McCarthy, O'Neill, Rafferty, Rayburn, Zorn—19.

Nays—Messrs. Ahl, Aiken, Atterbury, Breed, Burgwin, Chislett, Doyle, Fetterman, Hays, Holliday, Hunter, Jones, Laufman, Littell, Mitchell, Murray, Scully, Watson, President Gross—19.

So the ordinance was lost.

CLEARING THE DESK.

The calendar was then resumed. The ordinance for the opening of Linden street; passed in C. C. S. C. concurred.

The following ordinances from Common Council were then passed finally, the action of C. C. being thus concurred in: To open Linden street from Boyd to Chestnut street; to grade Linden street from Boyd to Chestnut street; to repeal an ordinance authorizing the grading, paving and curbing of Oakland street, from Forty-second to Forty-fourth street; regulating the appointments of the Police forces, prescribing forms for making applications.

The ordinance repealing an ordinance dividing the Twenty first ward into two election districts was postponed indefinitely.

The following ordinances were passed finally, the action of C. C. being thus concurred in: Locating Plane avenue; locating Mount Oliver street; changing name of Mt. Washington Road from Carson to Washington street.

Ordinances for grading, paving and curbing of Edwards alley from Seventeenth to Eighteenth street, Diamond Square. Bates alley from Lydia street alley to Willow street.

To grade and pave Catslett alley from Forty-fourth to Forty-fifth street.

To grade Spring street from Barry street to Oak alley; McCord street from Barry street to McClung's line; Sammer avenue from Holt street to Wylie avenue.

To open Brownsville avenue; Washington avenue; Gray street, from Southern avenue to Prospect street; Norton avenue, from Cowan to Short street; Dilworth street, from Gray to Ennis street; Short street, from Gray to Cowan street; Webster street, from Southern to Norton avenue; Webster avenue, from Kirkpatrick street to Thirty-third street.

SEWERS.

Pipe sewer on Redoubt alley, from Second to Fourth avenue; on Dinwiddie street, from Centre to Fifth avenue; pipe sewer on alley in rear of Fourth avenue, from Decatur street to line of property of John F. Miller.

Ordinance for board walk on Birmingham avenue, from Monastery avenue to Manor line of Twenty-seventh ward.

Ordinances for extension of Clarissa street, from Iowa street to Madison avenue; establishing grade of Lytrop street; establishing grade of Webster avenue; straightening of Soho street; locating Ewing avenue; locating Grand avenue; changing location of Hazlewood avenue; establishing grade of Lang avenue; to widen River avenue; to straighten Emmett street; to straighten Wylie avenue; to grade a portion of High street, Thirty-second ward; to widen Race street, in Mellon's plan; to grade, pave and curb Duquesne Way, from Fourth street to Evans alley.

Resolution to open Fourteenth ward; approved. Thompson's plan of lots; approved. Littell estate plan, Fourteenth ward; approved. Spahr's plan of lots; approved.

The following ordinances for board walks were referred to the City Solicitor for an opinion whether assessments for the same could be collected: On Yards alley, from Brownsville turnpike to Pine street, Twenty seventh ward. On an alley from Railroad street to Brownsville avenue, Twenty seventh ward.

Reports of viewers on Transit alley sewer and College avenue. Approved.

Mr. FETTERMAN offered a resolution authorizing the City Controller to issue his certificate to order a warrant for repayment of assessments wrongly made for the improvement of Miltenberger avenue.

The matter had been referred to the City Solicitor, who had investigated it and found there was a mistake in the assessments. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. WATSON offered a resolution requesting the Mayor to hold all prisoners sentenced to the Workhouse at least twenty-four hours in the lock-up before sending them to the Workhouse. Passed.

Mr. LITTELL a resolution for laying a water pipe on Lincoln avenue. Referred to Water Committee.

An ordinance for opening Grandview avenue from Washington street to Fulton street. Passed in C. C.

Mr. HOLLIDAY moved to amend the ordinance so as as to instruct the City Engineer to open the street in thirty days after the passage of the ordinance. The amendment was carried and the ordinance as amended passed.

Mr. ADAMS called up the resolution in reference to the appointment of a committee to attend to the cleaning of streets on the South side. C. C. passed; S. C. concurred.

A large mass of unfinished business from Common Council, which had been accumulating for several months, was taken up and disposed of—the action of C. C. being in every case concurred in. The business was principally of a routine character, which has been heretofore noted.

Adjourned.

A NEW PAVEMENT.

An Artificial Stone.

Of all the material used as pavements, at such enormous cost to the public, none have been found wholly satisfactory save the artificial stone. This has been tested in the severest manner, and stood the test—resisted the frosts of winter, the heat of summer, and the wear of constant use. It is clean, attractive and cheap, and some now in use in this city is as good as when put down three years ago. Not an instance of failure has occurred when properly placed by competent workmen. It is the best pavement, cellar flooring, malt house and brewery flooring, etc., made.

For all information, for satisfactory reference and for work in artificial stone, call at the office of the hardware store of Hermann Straub, No. 11 Federal street, Allegheny.

Free Lecture at Library Hall

To-morrow, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P.M., by Geo. Storrs, of Brooklyn. Subject, The Divine Character and Government (vindicated).

Open Buggies only $110.

at R. H. DAVIS,
167, 169 and 171 Penn street.

The "Franklin," Allegheny, pays interest on time deposits.

POLICE BUSINESS.

Meeting of the Committee Last Night—The Mayor's Monthly and Quarterly Reports—The Homestead Murder—The Question of Reducing Salaries—No Charges Against Chief Irwin—The Black Maria Getting to be a Costly Luxury.

A regular session of the Police Committee was held last night in the Mayor's office. On motion of Mr. Watson the hour of meeting was changed from 8 o'clock in the evening, to 7½ o'clock, P. M.

BUSINESS FOR APRIL.

The following report of the business transacted at the Mayor's office during the month of April, was read by Clerk Hartzell:

Prisoners at Central Station	670
Arrested for drunkenness	320
" " disorderly conduct	274
" " vagrancy	55
" " suspicious characters	19
" " court charges	2
	670
Disposed of as follows:—	
Paid fines	234
Committed to jail	195
Committed to Work House	172
Discharged	67
Court cases	2
Cash receipts payable into the City Treasury as follows:—	
Fines and forfeitures	$ 1,185 00
Police fines	181 50
Commitment receipts	238 00
Exhibition license	255 00
	$1,859 50

DEPUTY MAYOR'S RETURNS.

W. H. Barker, fines, &c.	82 60
Joseph Irwin, fines, &c.	194 40
M. Grier, fines, &c.	71 00
Jos. Mitchell, fines, &c.	143 80
Jas. Salisbury, fines, &c.	31 95
J. P. Heisel, fines, &c.	34 10
	$ 557 85
	1859 50
Total	$2,417 35

QUARTERLY REPORT.

The total number of prisoners received and disposed of at the Central Station for the quarter ended April 30, 1874, was 1,806. Of these 911 were arrested for drunkenness, 746 for disorderly conduct, 98 for vagrancy and 47 as suspicious characters. Of the 1,602 paid fines, 553 were committed to jail, 376 sent to the Work House and 262 discharged. During March and April the six Deputy Mayors disposed of 254 cases of drunkenness, &c., sending 48 to jail 34 to the Work House, and discharging 55, the remainder paying fines. The cash receipts payable into the City Treasury, during the quarter, foot up $7,268.65, as follows:

Fines and forfeitures	$3,945 95
Police fees	712 70
Commitment receipts	905 00
Licenses	1,705 00
Total	$7,268 65

The appointment of Geo. H. Grady, A. O. Bonnett and James Sherran, by the Mayor, to positions on the police force, were presented, and Sherran was confirmed. The other two appointees not being present, their cases were laid over.

PAY FOR "OVER TIME."

The question of allowing officers pay for serving over their time was debated at some length, and finally laid over until the next meeting, with instructions to the Solicitor to prepare a bill for the same in charge to submit a written report.

A number of bills were presented by the clerk and such as were properly probated were ordered to be paid, the others being laid over. On motion of Mr. Watson, it was decided to consider no bills that had not been probated or confirmed by the Committee on Supplies. The bill of John Coyle, for defending Policeman Carrigan and Welsh, who were tried in the Criminal Court for assault and battery, amounting to $25, was ordered to be paid.

"REDUCTION IN SALARY."

The resolution referred to the committee by Common Council, providing for a reduction in the salary of police officers, was read by the Chairman. Mr. Braun moved that it be laid on the table. Mr. Brown favored the adoption of the resolution, but was strongly opposed by a number of others. The resolution was finally tabled.

Chairman Duff stated that a murder had been committed at Robert Butler's on Friday ago, and he understood that the Chief of Police and a number of the detectives had visited the place and in endeavoring to find traces that would lead to the arrest of the murderer, were spending money out of their own pockets. He thought it would be advisable to have a sub-committee appointed to interview the County Commissioners as to whether they would reimburse the detectives for the money expended by them in endeavoring to ferret out the crime. Such a course he thought would be only just, as it could not be expected of detectives to spend their entire salary in doing work outside of the city. He offered the suggestion without the knowledge of the Chief. Dr. McCord made a motion incorporating the idea of Mr. Duff, and it was adopted. The chair appointed Messrs. McCord, Lougan, and Brown.

Messrs. Brown, Thompson and Hains were appointed to visit General Barton, contractor for the improvement of Fifth avenue, and ascertain whether he proposes to pay the policemen who were detailed some time ago, at his request, to suppress an anticipated riot, and the expense of which detail he promised to defray.

SUNDRY ACCOUNTS CONSIDERED.

Dr. McCord brought up the matter of the payment of the claim of Deputy Mayor Barker for rent for his office on the South Side, and said that it ought to be settled at once, as he understood that Mr. Barker was still harboring the police and would exhibit a further claim for rent after while. As a committee was appointed some time ago to investigate and look up claims Mr. Watson moved that it be requested to meet and attend to its business. Carried.

The matter of the payment of officer James Craddock, for time lost, while he was suffering from injuries received in Temperanceville, was referred to the Committee on Claims and Accounts.

On motion a committee consisting of Messrs. Braun, Knowland and Rowswell was appointed to ascertain whether a saving to the tax-payers, in the way of street lamps could not be effected. The annual cost, Mr. Braun stated, was over $6,800.

THE RUMORS AGAINST THE CHIEF.

Mr. Duff made a statement of what had been told him, and of the rumors current upon the streets regarding the alleged action of Chief of Police Irwin in using his official position to secure the discharge of the "little man" who was arrested as an accomplice of Allen, the bank swindler.

Mr. Braun said he had called on Mr. Moore, the cashier of the International Bank, and asked him whether intimidation had been used toward him by the Chief of Police, for the purpose of inducing him to make no charge against the "little man." Mr. Moore replied that Chief Irwin had never said a word to him in regard to the matter. The speaker thought that inasmuch as no charges against the Chief had been officially preferred, he thought it should be dropped and no attention paid to street rumors. A motion to that effect was carried.

THE "BLACK MARIA."

A sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Braun, Galvin and Foley, was appointed to learn if the services of the Black Maria cannot be dispensed with. It is now costing the city $150 per month.

The police pay roll, amounting to $17,283.91 was approved and the Committee adjourned.

Get Your Carpets Now.

The panic had the effect to depress the price of carpets, more than any other line of goods, and the full measure of this depression is plainly seen in the carpets sold by Messrs. Welty Bro's. No. 106 Federal street, who are selling all grades of carpets at astonishingly low figures, being the present opportunity to purchase all the carpets you may need for years; as you can get such bargains at this house at present, as will put money in your pocket and the very best of carpet on your floors. It is astonishing to see the amount of carpets sent out daily by the Welty Brothers, and yet when the quality of their goods is considered and the small profits at which they are sold, no wonder their sales are immense. The goods, and the bargains, are here in abundance and all at prices that knock the noise out of the panic. Call, see, believe and buy.

Distance Lends Enchantment to the View.

This is quite true as regards some natural objects, and as fully true of the goods exposed by some dealers to the public gaze, but of the cloths, cassimeres and vestings imported by the Messrs. Hespenheide & Co., No 50 Sixth street, the converse is nothing but the truth, as this house has just received an importation of the finest and most fashionable style of piece goods, intended for Spring and Summer suits, and they get up a suit to measure in unimitable style, as every one knows who has had the good fortune to patronize their establishment. For neat and stylish suits of the Messrs. Hespenheide & Co. have no superiors, and for fine, fresh and fashionable suitings, their stock is unsurpassed. Prices reasonable.

The Broadway Silk Hat.

Silk Hats made to order,
Blocked and Renovated at
GRAHAM & McGREGOR'S,
46 Federal street, Allegheny.

Geo. Storrs, of Brooklyn,

Will speak in vindication of "The Government of God over the Children of Men," at Library Hall to-morrow, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The subject in these skeptical times, together with the well known ability of the lecturer, should bring out large houses. As many as can should be out in the morning